



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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23 August 1990

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Congo

Former President Calls for Multiparty System

AB2108162490 Dakar PANA in English 1523 GMT
21 Aug 90

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Aug (ACI/PANA)—The recently released former Congolese president, General Joachim Yhombi Opango, has called for the convening of a national congress for the introduction of full multiparty democracy in Congo. Addressing a press conference in Brazzaville, Yhombi Opango however suggested that President Denis Sassou-Nguesso should be allowed to complete his mandate which ends in 1994.

He told the journalists that the introduction of multipartyism required time and seriousness. The former president explained that a national conference should be convened to authorize the creation of political parties and to endorse the continuation of President Sassou-Nguesso's mandate until 1994. Asked on his immediate plans, Yhombi Opango said he wished to enjoy his newly regained freedom after being under detention for three years.

Meanwhile, Yhombi Opango called for the formal publication of a general amnesty to protect the political prisoners released with him on 14 August against new charges by the state. The former head of state affirmed his readiness to contribute to the strengthening of national unity, stressing that the important thing for Congo is to heal the wounds.

On what type of government he thought was best suited for Congo after the installation of multipartyism, Yhombi Opango said he preferred a semi-presidential and semi-parliamentary regime.

Yhombi Opango was president of the Congo from 18 March, 1977, when President Marien Nguoabi was assassinated, to February 1979, when he was replaced by Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Former Party Official Calls for National Debate

AB2208203290 Paris AFP in French 1438 GMT
19 Aug 90

[Text] Brazzaville, 19 Aug (AFP)—Mr. Claud Ernest Ndalla, former first secretary of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT—sole party) who was released on 15 August after four years in prison, today called for a national debate on democracy in Congo. Mr. Ndalla said in an interview with Congolese television that there could be no development without "democracy, dialogue, and debate."

He expressed satisfaction with President Sassou-Nguesso's decision on 14 August to pardon political prisoners on the occasion of the country's 30th independence anniversary. According to him, such a measure proves the willingness to adopt democratic reforms.

Mr. Ndalla, who was first secretary of the PCT from 1969 to 1972, was sentenced to death after being found guilty of participating in bomb attempts in 1982 in Brazzaville. This sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Gabon

* Budgetary Crisis Overshadows Political Reform

90AF0536A London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL
in English 15 Jun 90 p 7

[Words in italics as published]

[Text] On 14 June, Elf-Gabon will be holding its annual shareholders' meeting and presenting a rosy picture of its profits and activities. Meanwhile, the Gabonese government is undergoing a budgetary crisis to add to the political problems which made world headlines last month, when the people of Port-Gentil rose against the government of President Omar Bongo.

When Elf-Gabon ceased production in late May, concerned by the political threat to its staff, it withdrew all but 40 of its 220 expatriate staff. They began to come back to their jobs only on 29 May and re-launched production, which by the end of the month had returned to 80 percent of its usual level.

According to its report, in 1989 Elf-Gabon produced 5.15 million tonnes of oil, or 52.3 percent of Gabon's total production of 9.85 mn. tonnes. Oil amounted to \$850 mn. of Gabon's export earnings in 1989, 67.6 percent of the total. This amount is scheduled to rise this year to as much as 80 percent of export earnings, generated by production of a planned 13.8 mn. tonnes, following the coming on-stream of the new Rabi Kounga field. An element of doubt on this figure, though, stems from the fact that at the last Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting Gabon agreed to respect a quota of 197,000 barrels per day, implying a much lower annual production.

The latest estimate of oil's share of Gabon's Gross Domestic Product, according to the government's three financial advisers Lazards, Sherson Lehman Hutton, and Warburg's, is 259,400 mn. CFA [African Financial Community] francs in 1988 out of a total of 982,000 mn. CFA.

Elf-Gabon's turnover was up from 126,387 mn. CFA in 1988 to 195,351 mn. in 1989. These results enable the directors of Elf-Gabon to propose to their shareholders a dividend of 2,250 CFA per share for 1989. The company produced 4,748,079 tonnes of oil in 1989 against 4,135,795 tonnes in 1988, up 14.8 percent, and 87 mn. cubic metres of natural gas, up 14.5 percent on the 1988 figure. The official prices of Gabon crude were maintained at \$17.32 per barrel of Mandji quality, \$17.4 per barrel for Gamba and Rabi, and \$17.77 for Lucina. The government calculates its receipts from oil on an assumption of \$16 per barrel.

But this prosperity is not reflected in the state budget. In 1990 Gabon's state budget will show a deficit of 53,800 mn. CFA and arrears of more than 30,000 mn. CFA. In 1989 the government budgeted for a revenue of 60,000 mn. CFA from taxes in the oil sector. Its actual receipts were 52,000 mn. CFA. Hence the Libreville government is soliciting a French loan of 15,000 mn. CFA, French budgetary aid of the same amount, and the rescheduling of debt arrears owed to the Paris Club, which has already rescheduled debts of 85,000 mn. CFA.

To some extent this paradox is because the oil companies, including Elf, have written into their 1989 accounts some of the losses for previous years, due notably to high exploration costs. The balance of payments has suffered from the fact that the oil sector has been exporting capital, notably to repay loans. Thus the surplus on the capital account passed from 190,000 mn. CFA in 1988 to 83,000 mn. in 1989. During the exploration phase, Elf-Gabon was a major importer of services, provided mostly by Elf-France. The French state has come to the rescue of the balance of payments with a loan of 21,500 mn. CFA, with Japanese assistance.

Gabon's new prime minister, Casimir Oy Mba, arrived in Paris on 8 June with an impressive delegation. He is asking Finance Minister Pierre Brgovoy for further French aid. His argument is that France has a duty to help in view of Elf's excellent profits now that it is free of the costs of exploration, which gave it tax waivers in previous years.

May's riots in Port-Gentil, were partly motivated by support for the new opposition party, *Matre Pierre-Louis Agondjo-Okawe's Parti gabonais due progrs* (PGP). The PGP is largely a Myn party which finds a natural home in Port Gentil. The dramatic events of May eclipsed the congress of the *Parti dmocratique gabonais* (PDG), still in power although no longer the sole political party. As a

result of the congress, the 36-member PDG Political Bureau has lost such heavyweights as the former prime minister, Lon Mbiame, and public works minister Zacharie Myboto. Newcomers include the current finance minister, Paul Toungui. To general surprise, some of the group considered to be reformers within the PDG, including presidential son and foreign minister Ali Bongo, have not made it into the Political Bureau. This is surprising not only because of the general climate of reform since the decision earlier this year to opt for a multi-party system, but also because since the last PDG congress four years ago, the reform group has made its mark in politics and has demonstrated a degree of competence in some ministries.

The new government under Oy Mba has been hyperactive in implementing the constitutional changes voted by the National Conference which met earlier this year to hammer out the country's future as a result of what is being dubbed 'Paristroka.' The country has adopted a provisional constitution which ends the PDG's monopoly of power. It includes a bill of rights. The government has established a commission to follow up decisions of the National Conference as well as a commission to draft the new constitution. A new electoral code is in the pipeline. The next few weeks should also see the appearance of a National Communications Commission, whose task will be to ensure that the national radio and television will reflect a diversity of political opinion in line with the multi-party constitution.

Nevertheless, the government's major concern remains the economy. Normal activity has not yet resumed fully after a wave of strikes and demonstrations. On 5 June, the government announced a package of measures intended to increase tax revenue and cut expenditure through savings in the public and parastatal sectors. These include the closure of some embassies and the privatisation of some companies.

Ethiopia

Mengistu Receives Visiting Djibouti Minister

EA2208214690 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 0930 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam today received and held talks with Mr. Khajreh Allaleh Hared, Djibouti minister of interior, posts, and communications. Asefa Seyoum, the Ethiopian News Agency representative at the palace, has the details.

[Asefa] Speaking during a ceremony held at the State Council, Khajreh Allaleh Hared said that the two sisterly countries' interior ministers met to further strengthen the friendship and cooperation of Ethiopia and Djibouti, which are linked geographically, culturally, and by blood. Therefore, they must preserve the mutual interests of their peoples, which have brought about fruitful results.

The minister said that the meeting wound up bilateral issues which were first brought up during the third regular meeting of the border administrators and commissioners of the two countries held earlier in Dire Dawa. The meeting also featured extensive talks following which an understanding was reached on how to preserve the common border, security, peace, and safety as well as on regional issues of mutual concern in light of the strong relations.

Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam discussed at length with the Djibouti minister the strong and exemplary relations existing between the two countries and current regional and international issues. Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, alternate politburo member of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, the minister of internal affairs, and the ambassadors of the two countries were also present.

Kenya

* Moi's Long-Term Survival as Leader Questioned

90AF0525A London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL
in English 13 Jul 90 pp 1-2

[Text] Comparisons between the current situation of President Daniel arap Moi, and that of the late President Nicolae Ceaucescu shortly before his overthrow, are becoming increasingly apt. It is possible that Moi will no longer be in charge of Kenya at the end of this year.

This prospect is alarming for all who value the stability not just of Kenya but of the whole region, since Kenya is a bastion of order and prosperity next to war-torn Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. It is also playing a key role in attempts to resolve the war in Mozambique. Most Kenya-watchers consider that the country has, under the surface calm, an awesome potential for violence. A foretaste of this came after the abortive 1982 coup attempt.

Moi, virtually alone in Africa, is resisting the trend to greater political freedom which is sweeping the continent and which is being explicitly backed by the World Bank and the main donor countries. His response has been to forbid debate on the question of a multi-party constitution and to detain or otherwise harass any intellectual or politician who raises this or any other matter which he finds displeasing.

Kenya's security services are liberally staffed with people from Moi's own region, and the president no doubt believes that this will be sufficient to guard him from any threat (AC Vol 31 No 11). But security men alone, no matter how ruthless or vigilant, cannot save Moi for ever. The security forces include thousands of people who are not Moi's placement, and whose families are suffering as much as any other from the political and economic erosion of recent years.

Moreover, Kenya is a country with open borders and an open economy. It is home to large numbers of foreigners and depends heavily on the tourist trade. It has a substantial educated middle class—one of the largest in Africa—which is alarmed by economic decline and which resents being treated like naughty children by a man they consider under-educated. Unlike many African countries, Kenya has a real civil society: lawyers, journalists and clerics are the officers of the anti-Moi movement. Here lies the heart of the problem. Are intellectual dissidents able to mobilize support among the wananchi, the grass-roots? Or is Moi correct in his apparent view that if he can keep the masses satisfied middle class dissent is of minor consequence?

Moi is so confident of his control of the army that he remained abroad during rioting throughout the weekend of 8-9 July. And he has responded to challenges in the political arena with his usual shrewdness, playing off the Kikuyus against one another in a manner he learned from Jomo Kenyatta.

A year ago, the current troubles would have been no more than a passing cloud. The vital new factor is the international one. Fourth months ago, Africa Confidential, anticipating the present wave of disaffection, wrote that 'an outbreak of people power in Zambia need not have an impact in Kenya' (AC Vol 31 No 5). Nevertheless, the widely-reported travails of President Kenneth Kaunda, another who has set his face against multi-party systems, show what can happen to leaders who set their faces against change.

The British government, one of Moi's main backers throughout his career, appears now to be adjusting its total support for Moi. Shaken by last February's murder of Foreign Minister Dr Robert Ouko, another British protegee, the Foreign Office is presumably considering how to prevent the sort of social explosion which would follow a coup or assassination attempt from some uncontrolled source (AC Vol 31 No 9). Diplomatic sources report that the Scotland Yard report on Ouko's death attributes responsibility for the deed to the Kenyan

Police. If this is indeed so, it is a major blow to Moi since it indicates that his British friends now consider him a liability. Many Kenyans had believed that the Scotland Yard report would be a whitewash of what, they are convinced, was a murder carried out by the Kenyan security services. In fact, we understand that after the disastrous January trip to Washington by Ouko and Moi, Ouko was betrayed by a senior official to whom he had been well known. Ouko, knowing that he was in the president's bad books, was persuaded to dispense with his guards and send away his wife so that he could be spirited to the Ugandan border. In fact, his supposed saviors took him to his death.

Several senior Kikuyu politicians have already spoken out either against Ouko's murder or against the one-party state. In April, Information Minister Waruru Kanja was sacked from the government for commenting on the Ouko affair. Subsequently two powerful politicians from the Muranga branch of the Kikuyu, former ministers Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia, publicly called for the restoration of a multi-party constitution. Matiba's house was later attacked, apparently by policemen, and his wife sustained a fractured skull. Both Matiba and Rubia have now been detained. Last month another minister too was fired after protesting about the bulldozing of a Nairobi slum.

Matiba in particular is a powerful foe. A very wealthy businessman and former minister, he has a political base among the Kikuyu and influence in the business world. Usually considered by non-Kikuyu as a tribalist, his calls for a multi-party system have given him an unprecedented popularity with other groups. He is supported by the veteran Luo leader Oginga Odinga. But Odinga no longer has the confidence of many Luo, and Moi has responded to Matiba's challenge by cultivating a Kikuyu rival, Njeroge Mungaj.

A key figure now is Health Minister Mwai Kibaki. A former vice-president with a power-base among the Nyeri Kikuyu, he is arguably the only political heavyweight left in the cabinet. If he were to resign from the government in protest about the assault on the lives and liberties of Kenyans, he could in effect become the leader of the opposition. If he delays much longer he runs the risk of being considered a spent force. But these days, to speak publicly against Moi requires considerable moral and physical courage.

Somalia

Foreign Minister Leaves for Ethiopia, Kenya

EA2208103690 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 0330 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Excerpt] A delegation led by Comrade Ahmed Jama Abdulle Jangali, the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] foreign minister, and including Dr. Ahmed Shiekh Hassan, the chairman of the High Court, left yesterday for visits to Ethiopia and Kenya.

Interviewed by journalists at the VIP lounge of Mogadishu airport, the minister said he will start his tour in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he will participate in the bilateral talks between the SDR and Ethiopia expected to begin on 23 August. When asked about the visit he is making to Kenya, Comrade Jangali said that on 27 August, he will attend in Nairobi an extraordinary meeting of the foreign ministers of the East African Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development member countries. [passage omitted]

Ruling Party Issues Resolutions on Gulf Crisis

EA2308075090 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party's [SRSP] political committee met this afternoon and discussed the Gulf crisis. The meeting was chaired by Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, the SRSP secretary general. The meeting reached the following resolutions:

1. That the Government of Iraq withdraw its troops from Kuwait;
2. That the foreign powers withdraw their troops from the region;
3. That peacekeeping forces from Arab countries be sent there;
4. That foreign citizens stranded in Iraq and Kuwait be allowed to leave for their respective home countries;
5. That a just and final settlement to the Gulf crisis be found through diplomacy and Arabism.

Tanzania

* Workshop Criticizes Lack of Press Freedom

90AF0527A Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English
26 Jul 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] Many journalists, publishers and scholars yesterday rejected the assertion that Tanzania enjoyed press freedom.

They said in a one-day workshop on "Press Freedom in Tanzania" that newsmen in the mainly state-owned media operated under perpetual fear of the wrath of their employer, which thwarted freedom.

The brainstorming was organized in Dar es Salaam by the Tanzania Standard (Newspapers) Ltd, publishers of the DAILY NEWS and SUNDAY NEWS, as part of their 20th anniversary celebrations.

The Secretary-General of the Publishers Association of Tanzania, Ndugu Thomas Kamugisha, said a demonstration of university students in which he participated 12 years ago was misreported by the DAILY NEWS.

Instead of quoting the students' demands, copies of which were given to the managing editor and at least two reporters, the newspaper wrote that the students, who were later arrested, had refused to go to the villages, he said.

The editor, who was an acquaintance, allegedly admitted in private that he was personally critical of the way the students were treated, according to Ndugu Kamugisha.

He cited another example in which the DAILY NEWS failed to publish a review on a book about the recent treason trial. His petitions to the editor were not heeded.

"When I complained about it to some journalists, they reminded me not to forget that the editor had a family," he told the workshop.

He said the media ignored the interests of the people because its editorial policy was determined by the state.

A lecturer at the Posts and Telecommunications College, Ndugu Joatham Kamala, attacked what he called self-censorship by newspaper editors, who would not withstand "pressure exerted by the ruling class."

Ndugu Kamala wondered why the media failed to uncover defective contracts signed for the Morogoro Oilseed Processing Company (MOPROCO) and Kagera Sugar factories, which he charged were fitted with faulty machinery.

He charged that the media had muted the multi-party debate because newspapers and the radio were playing the tune of the payer, in this case the state, which apparently favoured the one-party system.

The media also favoured the state in reporting recent events leading to the closure of the University of Dar es Salaam.

Ndugu Kamala told the workshop that there would be no press freedom before pressmen are freed from poverty and misery.

The General Manager of the Tanzania Publishing House, Ndugu Walter Bgoya, said the margin of Press freedom in the country was too small. The situation called for committed, bold editors operating with "ease of mind," he said.

Professor Mwesigwa Baregu of the University of Dar es Salaam accused the media of "hysterical conspiracy" against university main campus students who were suspended two months ago.

The media waged a campaign of vilification against the students, whose actual demands never featured in the newspaper columns and radio programmes, he said.

Ndugu Salim Msoma of the Dar es Salaam Technical College criticised a "conspiracy of silence" by the media in which they kept quiet on what were claimed to be sensitive issues.

"The media must report all events and be analytical at that," he said, adding that articles about what leaders say made boring reading.

A lecturer at the Tanzania School of Journalism, Ndugu Anthony Ngaiza, said the measure of freedom in the official media was negligible.

He cited the failure of the Government, Party newspapers and the radio to report press conferences on the multi-party debate called recently by break-away Reverend Mtikila and a self-proclaimed government critic, Ndugu James Mapalala.

Ndugu Ngaiza called for amendment of the Newspapers Act, saying it curbed Press freedom.

"This is a dictatorial, oppressive law with direct curbs on Press freedom," he told the workshop.

Professor A. Shariff of the University of Dar es Salaam, charging he had information of a readers' letter he sent to the DAILY NEWS being referred to State intelligence officers, criticised state interference in media operations.

WEEKEND MAGAZINE Chief Sub-Editor Balinagwe Mwambungu, explaining that Party and Government-owned media would continue to serve state propaganda interests, called on journalists to unite and launch their own independent newspaper.

Bwire Musalika of the Tanzania School of Journalism stressed that Press freedom must be gauged against accessibility of information by the broad population.

Meanwhile, representatives of the private media charged that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was attempting to influence their editorial policy.

FAMILY MIRROR Managing Editor Stanley Kamana claimed that he and BUSINESS TIMES Editor Fili Karashani were summoned by the minister and asked to favour the state in reporting events at the University of [passage missing]

'Selfishness Hinders Press Freedom'

Selfishness was yesterday pointed out as a factor inhibiting press freedom in Tanzania.

Several participants debating on the Press Freedom in Tanzania attacked some Government official editors and even journalists themselves for frustrating the people's rights for getting correct and fair news.

Editor of the FAHARI newspaper Ndugu Fred Jim Mdoe blamed the country's security officials who he said sometimes panic unnecessarily and go about harassing readers and publishers on events where stories which do not suit their tastes were published.

He gave an example where copies of FAHARI newspaper were seized by security personnel from stalls in the Dar es Salaam streets after an article on the former Zanzibar Chief Minister, Seif Shariff Hamad, was published in January last year.

He said the copies of the paper were seized without even the instructions and knowledge of the ministry responsible for information and broadcasting. Ndugu Mdoe said that he was now seeking compensation for the seized copies, but was not sure if he would be paid.

The Chairman of the Tanzania Journalists Association (TAJA), Ndugu Roger Magwaza, said he appreciated the shortfalls in the country's media, but said that was characteristic of such institutions in young nations like Tanzania.

He said Tanzania attained her political independence only 30 years ago, and over the last three decades the country's national interests and priorities could also be shifting.

Ndugu Magwaza, a veteran journalist, said since the media was operating in a dynamic social system over the last three decades, it was not easy to conclude on the degree of its freedom practically.

The Deputy Managing Editor of the party-owned newspapers—UHURU and MZALENDU—Ndugu Omar Bawazir, told the participants that the concept of press freedom was a controversial one and a subject which has attracted a lot of research by scholars.

Ndugu Bawazir said there were laws which directly control the operations of the media and guiding official principles in Tanzania. But sometimes due to lack of confidence and fear of being in conflict with the state, the media indulged in self-censorship.

He said he was optimistic that privately-owned newspapers could lead in criticism and free dissemination of information. But the papers have instead concentrated on articles which were heavily editorialised giving more opinion than facts.

He said such kind of journalism has not helped in extending the horizons of freedom as practised by the state-owned media institutions which could be accused of protecting interests of their employers.

Ndugu Bawazir stressed that the freedom of the press was there but journalists were not using their right as provided for in the country's constitution. He, however, cautioned against the abuse of such freedom by overstretching issues to the extent that other members of the society might be injured unfairly.

A journalist with the DAILY NEWS, Ndugu Adam Lusekelo, decried a tendency where some newsmen instead

of putting more efforts in the profession act as public relations officers for the government and the party.

Ndugu Lusekelo called on journalists to love their profession and uphold press freedom, charging that there was a tendency for some people to use the media for their own interests or as a bridge to other careers in the Party or the government.

A senior official in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Ndugu Sethi Kamuhanda, said freedom of the press was there in the country and the media ought to practise it. He said even if such freedom was in favour of the ruling class—still it was there—and it was up to other classes to fight for it.

He further said, however, that there was need to improve the education and material assistance to journalists. He said according to records only 25 percent of the country's media personnel had university education. On top of that they were seriously under-equipped.

"We are expecting miracles from these people. If we want them to yield a better output then we must provide necessary assistance," he said.

A freelance journalist, Ndugu Henry Muhnika, hit at self-censorship among journalists and lack of co-operation from government officials. He said that the journalists were not manufacturers of information. It should be given by people outside their institutions, but that could not be possible if the sources were not cooperating.

He said the talk on press freedom should not be confined to media institutions, but go further and see if the wananchi have the freedom of expression and were practising it.

He, however, said that it was of late encouraging to note that people were becoming more open in discussing various issues in public. He said the trend could also be seen in the media where ideas were being freely disseminated.

Giving introductory remarks, the Managing Editor of the Tanzania Standard Newspapers (TSN) Limited, Ndugu Joseph Mapunda, said the debate was organised by TSN as part of its 20th anniversary celebrations.

He said the debate was aimed at getting views from some of its readers on the performance of the TSN which publishes the DAILY and SUNDAY NEWS, the WEEK-END and the SPORTSCENE.

De Klerk Meets With Mandela, Buthelezi
MB2208153890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1522 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Pretoria Aug 22 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk on Wednesday [22 Aug] said he had urged ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Mr. Nelson Mandela and Inkatha President Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi to overcome obstacles to dialogue between their organisations.

In a statement released on Wednesday afternoon Mr. de Klerk said he had met both men at his own request and had in-depth discussions about the continuing violence in Natal and recently the Witwatersrand.

During the discussions he repeated his deep concern about the violence and insisted it be brought to an end by strong leadership from all sides, the statement said.

He believed both Mr. Mandela and Mr. Buthelezi shared his concern and agreed on the need for the restoration of order and peace.

It was of vital importance the proposed high level meetings between the two sides took place as soon as possible, Mr. de Klerk said. He said he was awaiting the outcome of the meeting. Government would in the meantime give attention to additional measures to curb the violence and restore law and order.

Mr. de Klerk rejected "persistent efforts from some quarters to blame the present spate of violence on the SA [South African] police [SAP] force. Similarly, unfounded allegations of partisanship on the part of the SAP should come to an end."

President de Klerk said it was in the best interests of SA and all its people that respect and appreciation for those who maintained law and order not be undermined.

Foreign Minister on Buthelezi - Holomisa Document
MB2208170490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1648 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Pretoria Aug 22 SAPA—Foreign Minister Pik Botha said on Wednesday [22 Aug] other political leaders in South Africa should subscribe to the peace document agreed to on Tuesday by the government, kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Transkeian leader Maj.-Gen. Bantu Holomisa.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported Mr. Botha said it was a document based on principles which he believed every South African could endorse.

Referring to the paper released by Gen. Holomisa after the meeting in which he blamed the police and Inkatha for the violence, Mr. Botha said Gen. Holomisa's paper represented his views before the meeting, but that was not the attitude he took back.

Mr. Botha also reacted to a statement by Gen. Holomisa that he released the paper, because he had been surprised on arriving at the Union Buildings, that the peace document had already been drawn up.

Gen. Holomisa said he wanted to propose amendments, but it was said that he could not, so he felt duty bound to release his memorandum.

Mr. Botha said a draft document was drawn up before the meeting in light of discussions, containing views of Gen. Holomisa and Mr. Buthelezi on the purpose of the meeting. They said there should be a joint pledge to establish peace and that steps should be taken to end what they termed the 'war of words'. Mr. Botha said these ideas were taken up in the draft document and amendments were made as it was proposed at the meeting before a joint statement was released.

Finance Minister Addresses Property Owners
MB2308102790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0941 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Cape Town Aug 23 SAPA—South Africa was undergoing a fundamental transition towards large, mainly black, urban areas and the future abolition of the Group Areas Act would add another dimension to the rapidly changing housing scene in the country, the minister of Finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, said on Thursday [23 Aug] morning.

Addressing the annual congress of the South African Property Owners' Association (SAPOA) in Cape Town, he said this trend posed challenges to the property industry and the country at large.

"The extent to which urban growth takes the form of spontaneous, unplanned, informal settlements, rather than orderly housing settlements, will be influenced by the effectiveness of housing and land policy. The appropriation of sufficient land for orderly settlements is therefore vital, along with the installation of basic services, and suitable health and safety standards."

Mr. du Plessis said if the relevant parties in and outside government circles combined their efforts to promote urban planning and upliftment, the whole process of urbanisation would be better managed.

Apart from the need to make available more residential land, other cardinal bottlenecks and obstacles that would have to be overcome to curb factors inhibiting a greater flow of resources to the residential building industry were: social stability, a permanent job and the ability of prospective home-owners to meet their mortgage bond repayments.

"That is why more rapid long-term economic growth is of such vital importance. The increase in employment and the average standard of living of the population is the best way to attain a redistribution of income and wealth in this country," Mr. du Plessis said.

It was anticipated that an additional 1.2 million housing units would be needed from now to the year 2000.

This would require a rate of production of no less than four times the present 70,000 to 80,000 units being built annually.

Under present circumstances, the required financial resources represented a challenge which the South African economy "is simply unable to meet."

Sustained economic growth at a high rate was one of the biggest needs of the new South Africa. The whole population would have to work towards this. Sacrifices were being made, but the government nevertheless realised the urgency of supplying the less privileged with housing and accompanying services. In the new South Africa, the provision of affordable housing was one of the biggest challenges which had to be planned, financed and managed.

Holomisa Discusses De Klerk, Buthelezi Meeting
MB2108170390 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 21 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In South Africa, urgent efforts are continuing in the hope of finding a solution to the wave of murderous violence between groups of migrant workers in hostels and township residences.

Today President de Klerk met with two homeland leaders, Chief Buthelezi of kwaZulu and General Bantu Holomisa of Transkei. After the meeting, Elizabeth Ohene rang General Holomisa in Johannesburg and asked him how this meeting had come about:

[Begin recording] [Holomisa] It was as a result of my initiative. I appealed to the South African Government for an urgent meeting with them after I received numerous representations and complaints from our people working in the Transvaal area that the South African Police is not protecting them from the allegedly Inkatha [word indistinct]. Instead, the South African Police are helping in shooting at them and throwing tear gas etc., etc.

Those were the allegations which I wanted to be brought to the attention of the South African authorities. But, the South African authorities felt that they should invite Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and then I said I have no objection because there is nothing that I will hide.

[Ohene] So, what did you talk about then at the meeting?

[Holomisa] At the meeting we narrated all these allegations in my position paper. I made certain recommendations to the South African Government in order to improve the situation or quell this senseless killing of our people and amongst those recommendations I have submitted to them was that the state president with immediate effect should issue a forth order [as heard] ordering all policemen to stop firing tear gas and to stop

shooting people, and also to stop taking sides in defusing this situation as allegedly it has been reported.

I also recommended to the South African Government that all the leaders who are affected in this exercise, whether it is because of political ideology or otherwise, must be encouraged to meet at a right time and sort of defuse the whole situation.

[Ohene] Well, you know, there is a lot of talk that has been going on now saying that this whole problem is really now a question of tribal sentiments. Do you accept also that this is a problem between the Xhosas and the Zulus?

[Holomisa] I disputed that because I said to them this new strategy has erupted after 2 February. All the years we have been staying, living, working together, playing together with the Zulu-speaking people. So, we suspected that the architects of divide-and-rule policy are coming up with this strategy in order to derail the process of negotiations or either put some confusion into the whole exercise of South Africa today.

[Ohene] But did you see yourself though as a spokesperson for the Xhosas when you were at this meeting? Is that what you were seen as?

[Holomisa] In my white paper I represented people from Transkei as well as other people who have been victims of this carnage under the pretext that they are being shot at because they are followers of the ANC [African National Congress]. I put it across to them that there are also followers of AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and many other organizations. There are also other people who are not participating in the politics of today. So, I was representing not only the views of Transkei but also the views of other nationals.

[Ohene] What about Chief Buthelezi himself, personally? You and him have had differences in the past. So, how did you get on at this meeting?

[Holomisa] There was nothing which one can write home about. We respect each other, and even before this meeting I spoke to him, two weeks back, over the telephone and suggested certain strategies to be adopted in order to defuse this situation. [end recording]

Terms ANC's Hani an 'Asset'

MB2208160490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1546 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Umtata Aug 22 SAPA—Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] Chief of Staff Chris Hani has been an asset to Transkei, Maj-General H.B. Holomisa said on Wednesday [22 Aug].

Reacting to the removal of Mr. Hani's name from the indemnity list by the South African Government this week, Gen. Holomisa said: 'There is nothing I can say, I only hope that the ANC will take up the matter with the relevant authorities.'

Gen. Holomisa said Transkei had nothing against Mr. Hani, especially since the African National Congress had been unbanned.

"In fact he has been an asset because ever since he arrived here he has been talking discipline and has cleared up certain issues to the masses," Gen. Holomisa said.

Transkei Forces Allegedly Intrude Into Natal

MB2208171090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1653 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Ulundi Aug 22 SAPA—KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Wednesday [22 Aug] claimed he had reliable information that members of the Transkei Defence Force made incursions into Natal and kwaZulu townships to assist 'comrades' in their war against Inkatha.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported Mr. Buthelezi said at Ulundi he was obliged to divulge this information in the light of the allegations made public by Maj.-Gen. Bantu Holomisa on Tuesday, of collusions between the SA Police and Inkatha impis [soldiers] in the strife-torn East Rand townships.

Mr. Buthelezi said he had confronted Gen. Holomisa about the role of the Transkei Defence Force members during their Pretoria meeting on Tuesday, and that he had not refuted the allegations.

Allegation Attributed to 'Imagination'

MB2208183690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1801 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Umtata Aug 22 SAPA—Transkei leader Maj.-Gen. Bantu Holomisa denied allegations that his troops had invaded Natal and said it was a figment of kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's imagination.

In a telephone interview with SAPA on Wednesday night Gen. Holomisa challenged Chief Buthelezi to produce his evidence.

"If he has any proof of such an invasion then he is duty bound to officially inform not only his own government but also the South African government who can then contact the Transkei government."

Gen. Holomisa said Transkei continued to honour its non-aggression pact with the SA government.

Gen. Holomisa also denied Chief Buthelezi's claim that during the Pretoria meeting on Tuesday [21 Aug] he had not refuted allegations concerning the role of the Transkei Defence Force.

"When I wished to challenge Buthelezi's allegations Mr. Pik Botha (SA foreign minister) intervened and I was told I need only note the document."

Gen. Holomisa reiterated his objections, recommendations and suggestions were ignored and instead a statement prepared before the meeting was issued as a joint statement to the press.

"They railroaded through something that took no cognisance of the meeting."

He added his suggestion that the peace forum be broadened to include the ANC [African National Congress] was ignored.

"Chief Buthelezi attended the Tuesday meeting not only as head of the kwaZulu government but also as president of Inkatha and as such the ANC should also have been represented," Gen. Holomisa.

ANC on 'Possibility' of Mandela-Buthelezi Meet

MB2208181290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1745 GMT 22 Aug 90

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg August 22 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] indicated on Wednesday [22 Aug] the possibility of a direct meeting between ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha and kwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at an unspecified future date.

ANC Executive member Pallo Jordan announced in Johannesburg at a press briefing the formation of a special 4-person commission to look into the possibility of such a meeting.

The commission is headed by ANC Executive member John Nkadimeng, who is assisted by three other executive members—Thabo Mbeki, Getrude Shope, and Jacob Zuma.

The special commission will be working closely with the joint ANC/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] working committee which is tackling the problem of violence in Natal.

"We want to announce here today (Wednesday) that the specialised commission is investigating discussions with Inkatha with a view to having a meeting at a very high level with Gatsha Buthelezi to address the question of violence. I want it understood at this point in time that the high-level meeting does not necessarily imply a meeting between Gatsha Buthelezi and... Nelson Mandela," Mr. Jordan said.

"But at the same time understand also it does not exclude that..." he pointed out.

Mr. Nkadimeng is also a member of the ANC's President's Committee, which acts in an advisory capacity to Mr. Mandela.

Mr. Mbeki is a member of the ANC team which has met twice this year with President F.W. de Klerk's government, as well as being the ANC director of international affairs. Mr. Zuma, the ANC head of intelligence, is also leading the ANC working group which has been meeting on a continuous basis with the government since before

the Groote Schuur meeting between the government and the ANC in Cape Town in May. ANC Executive member Gertrude Shope returned recently from exile.

ANC Demands Indemnification for Members

*MB2208165290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1638 GMT 22 Aug 90*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 22 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC], in a strongly worded statement issued in Johannesburg on Wednesday [22 Aug], demanded the immediate and unconditional indemnification of Chris Hani, Ronnie Kasrils and Mac Maharaj.

The three ANC officials, who are also senior members of the SA Communist Party [SACP], had their temporary indemnity from arrest lifted by the government at the weekend.

No official reasons were given for Pretoria's decision.

Mr. Maharaj has also been held in detention—under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act—since shortly before the re-launch of the SACP on July 29.

Mr. Kasrils went underground at about the same time, while Mr. Hani, chief of staff of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)], is presently in the Transkei.

Police confirmed on Wednesday they are continuing their investigation of charges of high treason against Mr. Hani.

According to the ANC statement, the government has recently placed severe stress on the process towards negotiating a peaceful political transformation in South Africa.

The ANC also made a number of other demands on Wednesday:

- “An end to physical attacks and harassment of ANC members by the South African Police [SAP] and its agents;
- “An end to the arrest, detention and legal harassment of ANC members and other democratic activists; (and)
- “The immediate and unconditional release of Mac Maharaj and all other political detainees.”

Lodging its “most vigorous protest” against the lifting of indemnity for Mr. Hani, Mr. Maharaj, and Mr. Kasrils, the ANC charged:

“The government's singling out of specific members of the NEC (National Executive Committee) for harsh treatment can only convey the impression that it wishes to victimise these individuals with the intention of producing tensions within the ANC's leading bodies. Since the Groote Schuur meeting of May 2nd to 4th, the South African government, through various acts of commission or omission, has placed severe stresses on the entire process of peaceful transition.”

According to the ANC, these acts include:

- “Deliberate leaks of confidential discussions and communications between the ANC and the government;

- “The arrest and detention, including in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, of numerous members of the ANC and activists of the democratic movement;

- “The continuation of old, and commencement of new, political trials;

- “Physical assaults and other harassment of ANC head office staff members in the streets of Johannesburg; and now,

- “The withdrawal of indemnity for NEC members.

“These ill-considered actions are as provocative as they are insufferable”, the ANC maintained. They do nothing to assist build the spirit of mutual trust and confidence so necessary for forward movement towards a negotiated settlement.”

The ANC statement ended with a call on all South Africans—“who are committed to peace in our country—to join in fighting for the realisation of these demands.”

ANC Discusses Working Group, Indemnity Action

*MB2208165790 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 22 Aug 90 pp 1, 2*

[By Mike Roberston and Alan Fine]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] is expected to propose Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK] chief of staff Chris Hani serve as one of its representatives on the joint working group to be set up later this week to resolve outstanding questions arising from the suspension of armed action.

The organisation views government's refusal to renew the temporary indemnities of Hani, former MK intelligence chief Ronnie Kasrils and NEC [National Executive Committee] member Mac Maharaj as creating a potentially serious problem in the process of removing obstacles to negotiations.

It plans to raise the matter on Thursday [23 Aug] when the steering committee, set up to facilitate communication between government and the ANC, is due to meet.

Senior ANC sources said yesterday it was inconceivable that Hani not be one of its representatives on the “armed action” working group. Hani had the necessary knowledge for the working group to carry out its task.

In the Pretoria Minute it was agreed the working group, which has to resolve the outstanding question arising out of this Minute, must report by September 15.

The ANC sources said the first hint the organisation had that amnesty for the three NEC members was not being extended came on Thursday when deputy president Nelson Mandela met President F.W. de Klerk.

De Klerk apparently mentioned to Mandela that government was considering not extending amnesty to the three.

However, the first time the ANC realised that government had actually done this was when it was reported in the press on Monday.

The sources said they could not understand government's motivation in refusing to renew indemnities for the three. They believed the three would fall into one of the first categories of people to be granted amnesty in terms of the Pretoria Minute.

Amnesty to categories of people will be granted from October 1.

Government has not officially stated a reason for not renewing the indemnities except to say that it was not customary to give reasons for decisions made by De Klerk when he "exercises a discretion conferred on him by law."

Cabinet members have referred inquiries to Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee who has been unavailable for comment.

An unnamed Cabinet member has been quoted as saying: "These guys have not been behaving in a responsible manner."

MK Military Commander on 'Operation Vula'

*MB2208182690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1817 GMT 22 Aug 90*

[Text] Durban Aug 22 SAPA—A sophisticated international network provided funds for Operation Vula—a nation-wide revolt planned in case negotiations between the government and the ANC [African National Congress] failed—Russian-trained Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] Commander Mr. Sphiwe Nyanda admitted to a Durban magistrate on Wednesday [22 Aug].

He was applying for bail before Dr. W.G.M. van Zyl in the Durban regional court. Mr. Nyanda was arrested on July 12 on a charge of illegal possession of arms, ammunition and explosives.

Under cross-examination, he told the court he had been an Umkhonto (MK) commander since 1977 and had entered South Africa illegally in 1988 after training in the USSR.

He admitted to Prosecutor Mr. P.J. Blomkamp that his MK unit had maintained a number of bases in Durban, including a house known as 'The Knoll' in Kenville, a house at 42 Avoca Road, Greenwood Park, a house at 70 Westview Road, Greenwood Park, an Annet Drive, Reservoir Hills house and a flat in Sahara Mansions, Sydenham, which they used as an office.

Mr. Nyanda also agreed that his unit had links with two bases in Johannesburg, one a flat rented by a comrade named Susan—a fugitive whose real name is Janet Love—and a Parkhurst house used for arms storage rented by a Susan Brabick, a Canadian national who is also on the run from police.

He admitted these bases were linked by computers which the police had uncovered in raids on the premises. Mr. Nyanda said a more sophisticated computer system specially developed for Operation Vula had never come about.

Mr. Blomkamp showed the accused copies of print-outs made from captured MK computer disks which referred to transfers of funds for Vula from London, one a sum of 30,000 pounds sterling 'for Vula operations in all areas'.

Other print-outs concerned arms shipments from Botswana, the infiltration of trained MK cadres from Swaziland and a meeting in Johannesburg with an airline employee, who was actually an ANC courier from Amsterdam.

Mr. Nyanda, who was known as Carl, had used a variety of disguises, false ID books and passports during his time underground.

He was 'to some extent' a Marxist-Leninist and said the policy of the ANC's Durban Political Committee was that armed operations would resume if negotiations failed.

Mr. Nyanda said he undertook to stand trial as the ANC leadership had agreed that he should and said the organisation would pay his bail.

According to the charge sheet, he is accused of unlawful possession of a Stechkin machine-gun, an AKM assault rifle, a Scorpion sub-machine-gun, three 158 mini-limpet mines, two SPM limpet mines, an FL hand-grenade and a quantity of detonators, fuses and limpet mine timing mechanisms found at 'The Knoll' on July 13.

The first charge also relates that he possessed two electronic timing devices, 100 detonators and two VZD limpet-mine detonators at the Avoca Road house. An alternative to the first charge is that he intended using these weapons to injure people or to damage property.

The second charge is that he unlawfully possessed two Makarov pistols and the third charge relates that he possessed 182 7.62mm rounds (used by the AKM, a folding-butt model of the AK-47), 152 9mm pistol rounds and 75 7.65mm rounds.

Dr. van Zyl remanded Mr. Nyanda in Westville Prison and the bail application continues on Thursday.

Bail Refused

*MB2308131490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1225 GMT 23 Aug 90*

[Text] Durban Aug 23 SAPA—A commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe, Mr. Sphiwe Nyanda, who allegedly planned to overthrow the government in a plot called Operation Vula, had his bail application refused in the Durban regional court on Thursday.

The magistrate, Mr. W. van Zyl, said there were indications that Mr. Nyanda would not stand trial if released on bail.

He faced very serious charges, and could face jail sentences of up to 30 years if convicted on the three counts under the Arms and Ammunitions Act.

He said the courts allowed people their liberty whenever possible but if it hampered the interests of justice, as might be in this case, then bail could not be allowed.

He said the ease with which his ANC [African National Congress] associates disappeared was indicative of what Mr. Nyanda might do if bail [sentence as received]. Mr. van Zyl said there was a strong possibility he would abscond, and turn down the application. Mr. Nyanda will appear in a Durban regional court again on October 29 for trial. He is to be detained at Westville Prison.

'Rift' Widens Between Buthelezi, Zulu Prince

*MB2008171390 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
22 Aug 90 p 5*

[Text] The rift between kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and [Zulu] rebel Prince Israel Mcwayizeni Zulu is widening, with the prince this week distancing himself from the affairs of the bantustan.

The statement comes in the wake of press statements by the renegade prince that he was barring Buthelezi from interfering or involving himself in the affairs of the Zulu royal family.

And yesterday the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa [CONTRALESAs] announced that it was sending 30 senior chiefs from Natal, Ciskei and the Transkei to hostels on the Witwatersrand to stop fighting degenerating into Zulu/Xhosa war.

CONTRALESAs has been criticised by Buthelezi, as "a spear in the heart of Zulu unity" and as an organisation aimed at sowing discord between kwaZulu and Inkatha officials.

Zulu said yesterday that by virtue of his relationship to the king of the Zulus, King Zwelithini Goodwill Zulu, it was his duty to attend to the affairs of the Zulu royal family whenever there were matters to be thrashed out.

Zulu is Zwelithini's uncle and once acted as his regent.

U.S. Business Leader Says PAC 'Misunderstood'

*MB2308081490 Johannesburg CITY PRESS
in English 19 Aug 90 p 8*

[Report by Patrick Mafafo: "PAC Impresses Yanks"]

[Text] A senior representative of American businesses in South Africa is impressed with the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] economic policy.

Returning from a consultative conference in Harare last weekend, American Chamber of Commerce [AMCHAM] director Wayne Mitchell said he believed the PAC was misunderstood in South Africa. The PAC delegation included internal and external leadership.

So impressed was Mitchell that he told CITY PRESS AMCHAM would encourage the South African government to grant indemnity to the organisation's leaders to create better understanding, through consultation with the business community and other political organisations inside South Africa.

Mitchell said his delegation found the PAC advanced in its planning of the future economy of South Africa.

The talks were in-depth, frank and informative and covered investors' needs in a future South Africa. Issues discussed included the protection of local industry, import and export policy formulation, technical and professional training, worker rights, advancement of black managers and African entrepreneurial development.

Mitchell said common ground was reached on economic matters.

Armcor Displays New Antitank Missile System

*MB2208135090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1201 GMT 22 Aug 90*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 22 SAPA—Armcor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] unveiled an anti-tank missile system, the ZT3, at the SADF [South African Defense Force] display at the Pretoria Show on Wednesday [22 Aug].

The 127mm long-range missile operates on a laser command-to-line-of-sight principle, and is said to be capable of penetrating more than 650mm into armoured steel.

A three-tube launcher fitted on a Ratel infantry combat vehicle was put on public display at the show.

The vehicle can stow 12 reloads.

The ZT3 system may also be fitted to the Rooivalk [Redhawk] attack helicopter.

JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY said in its latest edition European defence sources believed the system had been operationally tested in Angola during Operation Modular in 1987.

It was thought to have been responsible for some of the more than 90 tank casualties suffered by the Angolan Army.

An Armcor spokesman declined to discuss export plans.

Inflation Rate Continues Decline During July

*MB2208134490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1335 GMT 22 Aug 90*

[Excerpt] Johannesburg August 22 SAPA—South Africa's inflation rate continued to decline during July says the Central Statistical [Services] [CSS] organisation.

Figures released by the CSS show that the rate of increase in the consumer price index dropped to 13.3 per cent on an annualised basis, which is 0.3 percentage points lower than June's 13.6 per cent. The figure for May was 13.9 per cent.

The month-on-month increase in the seasonally adjusted index was 0.8 per cent.

Inflation for the lower income groups when compared with July 1989 was 14.4 per cent, 13.4 per cent for the middle income group and 12.8 per cent for the upper income groups.

Once again, food was the main culprit in the rise in the CPI and accounted for 35 per cent of the total increase.

The annual average increase for food was 16.4 per cent. [passage omitted]

Township Killings Reach 502 on 22 August

MB2208192090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1529 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Johannesburg August 22 SAPA—The death toll in faction fighting sweeping the Witwatersrand's black townships topped the 500 mark with almost 100 deaths reported on Wednesday [22 Aug].

The toll from ten days of fighting jumped by 97 from 405 on Tuesday to 502 by Wednesday afternoon following fresh outbreaks of violence on Wednesday morning at Vosloorus on the East Rand and on Tuesday evening at Kagiso on the West Rand.

Kagiso's overnight death toll stood at 25 with 20 injured, 39 bodies were found at Vosloorus and the death in hospital of eight people pushed Soweto's toll up to 122.

Police claimed to have brought the situation under control at Kagiso, where things were considerably quieter on Wednesday afternoon after marauding mobs spent the morning barricading streets with burning debris and petrol bombing municipal vehicles and buildings as well as police and private vehicles.

At Vosloorus on the East Rand the situation was far more grim, with the discovery of 39 bodies following running clashes between small groups of Xhosas and Zulus.

Police at Vosloorus were also targeted for attacks. A petrol bomb was hurled into a police Casspir [armored vehicle] and two Soviet-made AK-47 rifles were left behind when a mob fled teargas after attacking a Vosloorus police operations station with petrol bombs.

Vosloorus roads were rendered impassable with burning barricades, hostel entrances were boarded closed and police patrols were repeatedly attacked with petrol bombs and automatic rifle fire. Police members living in the township vacated their homes and are being accommodated at police stations.

A group of women who marched on the Vosloorus police station demanded that more policemen patrol the township on Wednesday night to ensure the safety of their children. They said they feared further violence after sunset.

The deaths at Vosloorus and the discovery of bodies at Daveyton, Tokoza, Katlehong and Tembisa rocketed the East Rand death toll to 355.

There were also sporadic incidents of petrol bombing, shooting and assault throughout the East Rand.

At Tembisa people who gathered in the streets were ordered by police to hand over their weapons. When they refused

police fired teargas to disperse them and collected 15 petrol bombs and other homemade weapons left behind.

At Daveyton petrol bombs were thrown at the police who replied by firing rubber bullets. The situation in the township had calmed by Wednesday afternoon.

Ciskei Leader Urges Intervention

MB2208161090 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, the military leader of Ciskei, says that if political and diplomatic initiatives fail to bring an end to violence in South Africa then President F.W. de Klerk should seriously consider military intervention.

Brigadier Gqozo said during a news conference in Bisho that the government should use all its forces, including the Air Force, to bring an end to the increasing lawlessness. He said that all leaders, irrespective of their ethnic background, should work together to facilitate peace. He said that South Africa now needs a strong leader and he believes that President de Klerk is such a leader.

Brig. Gqozo said that President de Klerk's possible concern for reprisals from other countries is a luxury that he cannot afford while people in black townships are dying.

23 Aug Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB2308121690

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Holomisa ANC Emissary—"If the talks between General Holomisa, Mr. Pik Botha and Chief Buthelezi were a foretaste of negotiations involving the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha, there is not much reason for optimism," says a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 August. "On the spot first aid from Pik Botha was necessary to revive the fledgling accord. For this near-fiasco, General Holomisa, who makes no secret of his ANC sympathies, bears the primary blame." The "ANC should look more carefully at the quality of its emissaries. The seriousness of the situation calls for diplomacy and statesmanship, not military hotheads."

THE DAILY MAIL

Black Leaders treated Like 'Native Boys'—Referring to the meeting between the Transkei's Holomisa and Inkatha's Buthelezi at the Union Buildings on 22 August, Johannesburg THE DAILY MAIL says in its page 8 editorial Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha "had a joint statement ready and waiting to be distributed to the media." Holomisa endorsed it until "he had a moment to think about what had just transpired. He was being treated like 'a piccaninny boy' (his own words), he concluded, and all hell broke loose with his decision to release his intemperate and entirely more revealing memorandum to the media." "Even black leaders who

owe their positions to the government can no longer be treated like native boys, if negotiations are to be real." "Mandela will be proud of Holomisa's uppity attitude this week."

BUSINESS DAY

Union Disunity—"The breakdown in the constant union quest for worker solidarity at" Mercedes Benz plant illustrates that "South Africa's black working class is no longer (if it ever was) the homogenous grouping crude Marxist theorists insist it to be," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 23 August. "That class is now divided into the employed and the unemployed." But "our entire society is moving away from a situation of two clearly defined interest groups to one of a plurality of such groups."

Police Credibility—A second editorial on the same page says "if there is one group in the township conflict certain to be losers it is the police. If they do not act firmly against rioters and killers, they are accused of failing to do their job. If they do, they are labelled brutal and partisan." "Prosecutions, not protestations of innocence, will help the SAP [South African Police] restore the credibility on which its effectiveness ultimately depends."

SOWETAN

Government Shows Who's 'Boss' Over Indemnity—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 23 August in its page 6 editorial comments on the government's refusal to renew the temporary indemnity of the ANC's Chris Hani, Mac Maharaj, and Ronnie Kasrils, saying: "Instead of talking, the Government is determined at this early stage in the game to show who is boss, and that is bound to poison air in the conference room in Pretoria today" when the steering committee set up in terms of the Groote Schuur Minute meets. "This has now placed the ANC in a difficult position where it cannot be seen to accept the Government's decision without a public fight."

CAPE TIMES

Security Laws Demonstrations Inappropriate—"Democratic Party co-leader Dr. Denis Worrall spoke for a large section of public opinion last week when he criticised the plan, supported by the ANC, for nationwide demonstrations against the security laws on Thursday [23 Aug]," notes Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 20 August in a page 6 editorial. "As the security laws are under continuing discussion between the NP government and the ANC, and in the confident hope that permanent statutory powers of detention are to be abolished, mass demonstrations against these laws hardly seem appropriate at present."

* Pretoria Cultivates New Allies, Friends

90AF0541B Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English
20 Jul 90 p 6

[Article by Alan Dunn; first paragraph THE DAILY NEWS comment]

[Text] South Africa's return to the bosom of civilised nations, after being spurned for so long, will find her with a totally new set of friends, allies and trading partners.

South Africa's return to the international fold is near, according to Foreign Minister Pik Botha, whose diplomats have been—and remain—engaged in furtive efforts to neutralise the world's hostility towards his government.

His deliberate up-beat assessment, probably premature, is that South Africa has regained international respectability. He said recently that economic sanctions against South Africa were crumbling and would soon no longer be an issue.

The will to enforce trade restrictions and bans has been on the wane since President de Klerk's startling start to the new South Africa on February 2.

Evidence of plentiful sanctions slippage is surfacing, even among members of the European Community which decided two weeks ago not to ease sanctions until they saw further clear evidence of change.

As much as global outrage at apartheid will always be governed by cool pragmatism (not even the hardest sanctioners advocate a ban on this country's unique, vital trove of platinum group metals) so too will South Africa's relations with them be pragmatic once it is back in the community.

This country's foreign relations used to be dictated by ideology. That has largely been changed by the pinch in which it has been placed by sanctions finally snuffing out the outmoded sentiment about being an anti-communist bastion and a far-flung NATO satellite.

Sober policies, coupled with a widening "blind eye" attitude towards the inflow of South African goods and produce, are making for healthier under-counter dealings with a host of countries.

When government ministers started speaking about four years ago of furthering trade relations with the Soviet Union and other East Bloc countries, some Western observers pooh-poohed it as empty talk.

They saw South Africa and the Soviet Union as unlikely bedfellows, and the talk as threats to dissuade friendly governments from further economic restrictions.

Those relations have now materialised, with Hungary establishing official links earlier this year, Czechoslovakia about to do so, and South Africa's top diplomats secretly visiting Moscow last month to pave the way for "interest offices" in both capitals.

Top government sources have indicated that trade with East Bloc countries is flourishing. In this and other ways, markets lost because of sanctions were recouped elsewhere within weeks and months of each setback.

Accelerating South Africa's new-found links, apart from the need for alternative markets created by economic

sanctions imposed by traditional trade partners, is the rollback of socialism and the wave of capitalism that has hit Eastern Europe.

This, says government leaders, makes the warming of relations far easier and more respectable.

Mr de Klerk and his ministers have often claimed that it also created suitable conditions for their about-turn on the African National Congress, a movement that it refused 10 months ago to speak to.

Flimsy as it sounds, government ministers assert that their breath-taking mindchange is merely a reaction to different thinking overseas: "They blinked first, making it possible for us to unbanned the ANC," is the official explanation for the De Klerk government's spectacular philosophical somersault.

South Africa's lean times of the past four years have shaped official thinking on which countries will be favourites once the New South Africa is achieved and doors to the brotherhood of civilised states crash open.

"We will be able to be far more selective now," say foreign relations officials, elated at the prospect of rising above the necessity of recent years of dealing with dubious, tinpot countries and murky middlemen.

Preoccupying the Foreign Affairs Department right now is the prospect of Europe's economic unification in 1992.

Dealing with one will, in the near future, means dealing with all—a world force and suddenly the largest economic bloc on the planet.

This is one bus which Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his top officials believe South Africa cannot afford to miss.

While it would make little sense to estrange the United States, which will be relegated to second place when Europe unifies, it is not viewed in government circles as a reliable partner at all.

Twice now, in the Angolan civil war in 1975 and on the sanctions issue in August 1986, Congress has dashed worthy and expert policies of the administration in political powerplays where Capital Hill hi-jacked foreign policy.

"It's our law," is all impotent Reagan and Bush Administration officials could say apologetically of the sanctions which they had worked energetically to oppose.

Australia, too, has done little to endear itself to the South African government. Officials saw its high moral tones as transparent, betrayed by its rush to take over South Africa's coal exports to various countries.

Whether or not Australia likes it, the two countries are perceived as competitors in many commodities including coal and other minerals, foodstuffs and agricultural produce.

Itself in financial straits, Mr Bob Hawke's government has announced that it will for two years underwrite a new

bureau at the London School of Economics [LSE]—a Centre for the Study of the South African Economy and International Finance.

Kun by LSE lecturer Dr Jonathan Leape, it was an Australian idea based on the belief that financial sanctions were the most effective form of anti-apartheid pressure.

It is supposed to be an independent research group reporting every quarter. The first report is expected this month, tracing South Africa's financial dealings, embarrassing creditors and trying to expose the country's efforts to circumvent financial restrictions.

The Australian government, although speaking well of the changes in South Africa since February 2, has done nothing beyond that in terms of hard policy to show recognition or appreciation for what is happening.

A hard-headed Australian approach, which has in turn elicited a similar response from South Africa, has evaporated any residue of the old Commonwealth bond between the countries, of any past warmth.

Pointed efforts like this to isolate South Africa, when the world is considering ways of gradually welcoming her back to its ranks, will only diminish chances in future of repairing the damage between countries.

* Implications of Squatter Land Take-Over Seen

90AF0541E Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS
in English 21 Jul 90 p 15

[Article by Janis Fraser: "Dark Reality Behind the City Lights"]

[Text] The long-term implications of the United Democratic Front's proposal that squatters take over unoccupied land are illustrated in a recent University of Stellenbosch study of Khayelitsha.

In 1983 Khayelitsha was unoccupied. Today, estimates put its population at as much as 500,000.

The survey describes the growing mass, on Cape Town's doorstep, of low-income families who have unfulfilled hopes of better housing, jobs and a higher standard of living, little education and an alarmingly poor perception of the growing threat of AIDS.

In June 1986 the Cape Town City Engineer's Department produced projections for the greater city area, giving low, recommended and high black population estimates.

The high estimate was based on the known immigration of about 350,000 people between 1980 and 1985 and assumed there would be influxes of similar numbers in each five-year period up to the year 2000. By then, it was estimated, the area's black population would be more than two million.

The recommended estimate was almost 1.4 million and the low estimate just under one million.

In planning the provision of services, the immigration rate is a key factor, says the report on the survey, undertaken by Jeremy Seekings, Johann Graff and Pieter Joubert for the Research Unit for Sociology of Development.

It was hoped that the survey of the residential and migration histories of residents of shack areas of Khayelitsha would provide pointers to the future of immigration.

When in March 1983 the then-Minister of Co-operation and Development, Piet Koornhof, announced the development of Khayelitsha, the bleak Driftsands/Swartklip area to the east of Mitchell's Plain was unoccupied although formal townships and the illegal Crossroads area and its satellite camps were bursting at the seams.

In June 1983 the first 12 families were settled at Khayelitsha. By September of that year the number had grown to 112 families and by September 1986—despite resistance to government pressure—the government population estimate for Khayelitsha was 126,000.

By the time the Stellenbosch survey was undertaken in June 1988, the figure stood conservatively at 150,000.

"Since 1988 the population has grown considerably, with several extensive new areas of shacks. Massive further developments are also being undertaken," says the survey.

UDF Plan for Squatters May Repeat Despair of Khayelitsha

"The population of Khayelitsha continues to grow. By mid-1989 estimates ranged from about 250,000 to 500,000."

A breakdown of accommodation at Khayelitsha in June 1988 noted:

- Village 1 and 2: 5,000 core houses with a population of 30,000.
- Site B: 9,100 serviced sites, with a probable population of more than 55,000.
- Site C: 6,900 very poorly serviced sites, with a probable population of more than 45,000.
- Greenpoint tent town (jokingly named this because of the colour of the tents): more than 3,500 tents and shacks with a probable population of more than 20,000.
- A small number of high-income homes built by private developers.

The survey, among residents in the first four categories above, questions the theory that the removal of influx control, combined with conditions in Transkei and Ciskei, have swelled the influx into Khayelitsha.

The overwhelming majority of Khayelitsha's residents are from the Western Cape, chiefly from the Crossroads area and the formal townships of Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu. Only 13 percent have moved from elsewhere.

Almost two-thirds of those questioned had arrived before or during 1985, before the abolition of pass laws, and there was no sudden increase in immigration after the laws were scrapped.

More than 70 percent of households comprised between two and five people, 20 percent had six to nine members and three percent had 10 or more. The largest household comprised 15 people, all of whom slept there.

About one in five schoolgoing children was not resident in Khayelitsha. The main reason for this was given as schooling, not inadequate housing.

However, a sad picture emerges of people's having high expectations in moving to urban life, followed by disappointment—particularly over housing.

Residents were asked what they had expected to find when they came to Cape Town. "The most common responses (25 percent) were that Cape Town would be variously 'beautiful', 'nice', 'wonderful' or that life would run smoothly. Another nine percent expected life to be 'better.'"

"Almost as many respondents (22 percent) expected a house to live in, or bigger housing, or houses with electricity. Fifteen percent expected to earn more money. Five percent said they had no expectations and about the same number mentioned the "big city" with its "big buildings" and "bright lights."

Asked if their expectations had been fulfilled, only 35 percent answered yes. Of the disappointed group, almost half mentioned housing. Thirty-five percent lived in shacks, tents or poor housing and 11 percent said there were no houses. Fifteen percent said there were no jobs.

On the question of AIDS, touched on briefly, the survey found misconceptions and ignorance. Thirty-nine percent of those questioned had not heard of AIDS. Those who were aware of AIDS were asked what they thought it was. Eighteen percent did not know; 51 percent described it variously as "dangerous," "incurable" or "infectious."

"Fifteen percent thought it was a disease 'from foreigners'. Ten percent described it as concerning sleeping around with lots of girl or boyfriends. A few people said it was nothing or just something 'to scare people'. A handful (all women) described it as a homosexual disease and one person said it was punishment from God."

Housing Firms Ready To Quit—Warning

Many major property developers, whose future is being threatened by the drying up of funds for first-time black home-buyers, could quit the industry, Mr Mike Graham, managing director of Time Housing, warned this week.

He said the South African housing industry was already in "bad shape" due to rising bond rates, political uncertainty, unrest and the effect of the gold price plunge over the past year.

"The situation has been further exacerbated by the announcement by Mr Hernus Kriel, Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, last week that the cut-off limit for blacks to qualify for the subsidy was a joint household income of R2,000 a month. This was followed by news this week that the funds allocated for the subsidy had dried up.

"Most major housing developers are either at break-even point or accumulating substantial losses. They are cutting back on skilled staff at all levels and reducing branch networks. The only developers holding out at present are those with strong holding companies.

"We could see many developers leaving the industry which will be to the long-term detriment of the country," he said.

The depletion of funds for first-time black home-buyers would not hit Time Housing as badly as some developers.

"But it will impact seriously on at least two of our 15 branches which could result in as many as 2,000 people, employed by sub-contractors on our projects, losing their jobs," Mr Graham said.

He said events of the past week had only served to show the dire need for a co-ordinating umbrella organisation for the construction industry.

Mr Johan Grotius, executive director of the National Association of Homebuilders [NAHB], said in an interview that the cutbacks in the subsidy would have serious implications for the industry.

"The black sector of the market is the only area in which any meaningful construction is taking place. Developers stand to lose hundreds of millions of rands by holding land which has been serviced for this sector of the population."

He said one of their members alone stood to lose about R24 million a year in holding costs.

The NAHB met with Minister last Monday to register its concern at the subsidy cutbacks. In a statement issued after the meeting they said the Minister had agreed to seek extra funding to cover applications in the pipeline.

Mr John Rabie, managing director of Rabie Property Developers, declined to comment at this stage how the drying up of funds would affect the industry.

However, following the announcement that the scheme would be limited to black families with a joint income of R2,000 a month, he said this move would "effectively wipe out 80 percent of the homebuilding industry in South Africa."

He said Rabie had about 2,000 homes under construction, involving a capital investment of about R150 million, which would be affected.

Mr Graham said the industry was virtually "under siege."

"Yet it is expected to enter a market far less profitable than the markets currently serviced.

"About 250,000 low-cost homes must be built annually to meet the backlog at the lower end of the market. This means an effective 500 percent increase in production—an almost impossible task."

"Technically, the industry has shown that it can build quality homes at affordable prices for as little as R10,000."

However, he said, to do this required:

- Broad-based support by the government and black leaders.
- Accessibility to low-cost land in sufficiently large allocations for efficient production flows.
- Access to finance which gave cash flow certainty.
- Streamlined conveyancing procedures.
- Co-ordination of policymaking in the industry.

Mr Graham said one way of speeding up the land proclamation process would be to pre-approve standards so that there could be an almost automatic acceptance of realistic servicing standards.

"The authorities and the industry should follow the lead of the South African Housing Trust [SAHT] which has done excellent work in making available low-cost stands quickly and efficiently.

"As regards cash flow the government could act as a facilitator providing bridging finance for the bottom end of the market via the tender system. For the larger part of the market where the buyer demands freedom of choice one solution would be to separate production and sales by building for an organisation such as the SAHT.

"The SAHT, for instance, could assume the role of client by awarding large low-cost contracts and paying the developers according to progress thus providing them with a certain cash flow. The developers would then become responsible for marketing the houses for the SAHT.

"In the current state of the industry, most developers simply cannot undertake work which will not provide adequate cash flow," he said.

* Farid Esack Writes Letter to Joe Slovo

90AF0341A Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English
2 Aug 90 p 3

[First paragraph CAPE TIMES comment]

[Text] Farid Esack, a leading figure in the United Democratic Front [UDF] and the Mass Democratic Movement [MDM] in the Cape, addressed this open letter to Mr Joe Slovo, Secretary-General of the South African Communist Party. Moulana Esack, who is studying abroad, has been invited by the CAPE TIMES to write an occasional column on this page.

Dear Comrade Slovo,

From distant Washington DC I have been watching the relaunch of "the party." It is a momentous event in the history of our country and in the struggles of our people.

I know how much you have missed "home" and share in your party's joy at being able to play your rightful role in the dismantling of apartheid and in the construction of a new South Africa.

Acceptable

You are not aware that I have consistently demanded the unbanning of "the party" and have regularly reminded the religious community of the role that the party has played in ensuring the non-racial character of our struggle. I have done so when other religious leaders often refused to march if "the hammer and the sickle" were spotted hovering above our heads or, when they did march, later apologetically asserted that the presence of the flag was part of an apartheid plot to embarrass them.

I have always argued that your struggles and that of the party that you lead have, at immense personal and organisational cost, earned you the right to fly your flag.

There is, however, a far more important reason why I rejoice in the sight of your flag at the rally last Sunday: the right of South Africans to believe what they wish and to espouse those beliefs are becoming acceptable. This brings me to the purpose of my letter; the party and its commitment to openness.

Cde Slovo, I sincerely believe that you are "short-changing" us on this question. I furthermore do not believe that democracy and openness will become entrenched features of a new South Africa if these issues are not adequately and honestly addressed by you now. (Your party, it is evident, is going to play an important role in the reshaping of our country.)

i) Where was the party when hundreds and thousands were dispatched to the Communist Gulag? What in your/our personal and ideological make-up did not only allow you/us to remain quiet in the face of those atrocities but caused you/us to seek excuses for it and to condone it? We knew the truth. We never really believed it to be CIA [Central Intelligence Agency] propaganda.

Proponents

It is not a question of letting bygones be bygones but one of discovering what we and our values are really all about. How can our people trust us with anything if, at the wave of one person's magic wand of glasnost and perestroika, we suddenly discover that we had it all wrong. What if Gorbachev's successor waves that magic wand in another direction tomorrow?

Perhaps if it was just a question of where we were then it may not be such a "heavy" question. Where are we today when proponents of democracy are being mowed down, detained and exiled in Kenya and Zambia. Can we do no better than an appalling "blame it on the West," as Cde Mandela did recently? Are we so wrapped up in such a myopic view of our struggle that we are prepared to walk

over the legitimate aspirations of others—even if it coincides with ours—as long as those tyrants support our struggle?

ii) You have never—to the best of my knowledge—honestly addressed the failure of the socialist regimes and I am concerned because you are one of the finest thinkers in the socialist world. Your common resort to religious arguments ("I don't believe that communism is outdated. It's like saying in view of the crimes committed by Christianity that the Gospels are out of date") is quite unbecoming of a materialist. It is rather symptomatic of a reactionary religious fundamentalism. Progressive and committed scholars of Christianity would not dream of viewing the Gospels of Christianity in the way in which you evidently view communism.

Interpreted

You have also offered the rather simplistic "if a tool is used badly, it is the fault of the workman and not the tool." Has it ever occurred to you that if every work-person who touches the tool messes up the job then it could be a badly constructed tool? Nowhere in your speeches or interviews does it appear as if you are beginning to address that question. How about employing the same radical analysis that we do for apartheid to another ideology which has caused immense misery to others: communism?

You have correctly interpreted the basis of your organisation's popularity among the oppressed when you said: "The more the apartheid government denounced us as public enemy number one, the more the black people of this country decided we must be public friend number one."

I need not alert you to the dangers of this kind of reasoning despite its usefulness as a rhetorical device. The support of uncritical people is earned by this kind of reasoning which may be useful if it is just power that one is interested in. Hopefully the party is interested in more than just that. Could we then have some greater ideological clarity about what your party and its programme have to offer, given its commitment to a world view that now lies in ruins all over the world.

Questions

Numerous socialists such as myself are bitter because their criminal blunders have shattered our visions of a classless society. I, however, being a Muslim believer, continue believing. You, comrade, are the materialist and you—on the basis of scientific materialism—and not religious rhetoric must prove that your ideological merchandise is worth purchasing.

I hope you don't mind my raising these questions with you publicly. I have never felt comfortable with the "our enemies are going to use it against us" idea. It is so un-glasnost.

Yours in the struggle for a non-racial and non-sexist and classless world.*

Comrade Farid

*Psst. Can we include Albania, Kenya, Iran and all the unfree countries?

Angola

Government, UNITA To Resume Talks 27 Aug

MB2208194990 Luanda ANGOP in French
1940 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Luanda, 22 Aug (ANGOP)—The JORNAL DE ANGOLA newspaper today reported that the third round of direct Angolan Government-UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] talks will be held in Portugal on 27 August.

The newspaper said that the two parties will hold an exploratory meeting behind closed doors to discuss issues connected with signing a cease-fire and its supervision.

Dos Santos Discusses Peace Process, Cease-Fire

MB2308095490 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Text] Current stagnation in the Angolan peace process was discussed by Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos in an interview with Portugal's EXPRESSO weekly newspaper in Luanda on 21 August [words indistinct] the cease-fire accord to be signed by the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] must be supervised by Angolans and by representatives from neutral countries.

The Angolan head of state said the Angolan Government will present a proposal for a cease-fire and incidental verification mechanisms at the next round of talks with UNITA. He defended the principle that a cease-fire accord is a priority, adding it must be discussed before issues such as revising the Constitution and ongoing economic reform. He noted commissions are currently working on revising the Constitution.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that though there are differences, those difficulties are not insurmountable. The Angolan head of state defended the need for all to be flexible so we can find a solution within the short term. The meeting in Portugal next week could be an opportunity for UNITA to show whether it is interested in the establishment of peace in Angola.

* National Forum To Discuss Drought Announced

90AF0439A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 29 Jun 90 p 2

[Article by Abel Fonseca]

[Text] Like several other countries, Angola has recently joined other African nations affected by the drought and the growing problem of desertification.

The drought, a natural phenomenon of a cyclical nature whose most noticeable effect is a shortage, irregular distribution, or even absence of precipitation relative to normal levels of rain in a certain region, is arousing

much attention on the part of authorities around the continent, with some 36 countries now severely affected (by this calamity), 10 of which are situated in our region, that of the Kalahari Desert.

Conscious of the seriousness and extent of the situation, a large number of countries have expressed genuine concern for creating rapid alert and forecasting groups, permitting them to predict the appearance, localization and intensity of the phenomenon, which will make it possible to carefully plan their water resources as well as take due precautions.

Our country, [faced] with the damage caused over the last three years as a result of the greatest tragedy in the last 50 years, cannot ignore these preventive measures, hence the next October meeting of the National Forum on Drought and Desertification Control in Lobito, which is billed as the principal means of bringing together all the solutions identified as being of an enduring nature and contributing to development.

Although everyone is preoccupied with the drought situation, it is the desertification process itself that is at the root of the decline in soil productivity, and logically in human activity. In Angola's particular case, one can follow the progress of the Namibe desert quite clearly simply by comparing a climatological map of the 60's with another from recent days. The Angolan seacoast is today almost entirely threatened by desertification and the fate of the cities of Namibe and Tombwa is becoming increasingly alarming. Let us imagine that one "fine day" the population of these two cities were to awaken to a gigantic invasion of sand, affecting the airport and the port and even the roads, blocking all access to means of communication, and we would obviously be facing a situation requiring emergency solutions, certainly costly compared to preemptive projects aimed at biomechanical stabilization of the dunes to prevent cases of this type.

The damage caused by the current drought in the center and south of the country demonstrates to a certain degree a lack of preparation in facing up to matters of this nature, and if today we are caught unprepared, it is necessary to join forces so as to avoid repeating this bitter experience in the future.

In addition to the dark future primarily threatening the municipalities of Gambos (Huila) and Cubal (Benguela), unprecedented in the history of the drought in Angola, it will certainly make it possible to necessarily reflect on the work undertaken in recent years concerning climatic and meteorological change control, conservation programs, utilization and distribution of water to people and cattle, reforestation and soil conservation programs, agro-silviculture and agro-meteorology, grassland management and cattle trading, desertification control, and inevitably the training and proper utilization of cadres in these areas.

If we can only predict the drought as a cyclical phenomenon, thus ameliorating the effects of desertification, its

control might be possible, as it is impeding its progress which in some cases reaches the excessive rate of 60 to 70 km per year (as in the case of the Sahara Desert).

It is clear that this exercise begins by creating habits and making the population aware of environmental problems. Everything indicates that unless we create among the children a liking for planting trees and growing greenery, especially in the schools, unless we appeal to youth and women to become aware of the need to conserve nature, all other efforts will be fruitless. And the importance of children, women and youth is even more significant when one considers that in times of drought and in the desert regions, the onerous burden of procuring water, firewood and coal in increasingly distant areas falls on them, not to mention the very moral dilemma of the consequences of the ecological disequilibrium for future generations, as goes the saying, "We have borrowed the land from our parents, but it belongs to our children."

In our country, the effectiveness of this type of program lies in the possibility of it being facilitated not only by the mass media but also by some national organizations and institutions, such as the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers], the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], training and police organizations, the youth area of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and possibly some religious organizations.

The later phase, which we expect will attract special attention in the National Forum on the Drought, which is now also concerned with problems involving the control of desertification, would entail possibly cooperating with our partners in the region, Namibia and Botswana, as well as with the CILSS [Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel] (in West Africa) and the IGADD [Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development] (East Africa) in sustained research capable of assuring the monitoring of the Kalahari Desert's advance.

Finally, also to be expected from the Lobito/90 Forum would be a set of recommendations aimed at greater participation and interest at the various levels of national life, on everything involving the environment and nature conservation, and that the complementarity of science, technology and the necessary research into traditional methods utilized by the rural population will contribute positively to the identification, formulation, and implementation of the projects.

What remains, however, is the idea that drought and desertification is a national problem, about which every citizen has something to say.

*** Benguela Authorities Discuss Drought Aid**
90AF0439B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 29 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] Benguela—Manuel Francisco, Benguela's adjunct provincial Commissioner for the Social Sector, thanked last week the non-governmental and religious organizations for their support to drought victims in the region.

Manuel Francisco, who coordinates the provincial emergency drought commission, made reference to the valuable support the government is receiving from UNICEF, the International Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services, Caritas of Angola and CARE in providing food for thousands of persons affected by the drought in the municipalities of Caimbambo, Cubal, and Ganda.

The administrator spoke of the drought at a meeting with a team from the Technical Administrative Emergency Unit leadership headed by Carlos Eloi. He deplored the terrorist activities of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] which have led to the obstruction of rapid food distribution to the people of Ganda municipality, losing five trucks as the result of an attack by UNITA rebels who, he said, "are also suffering from hunger caused by the drought."

He also made a point of announcing the willingness of two nongovernmental organizations, one of them the Luso-German Evangelic Church, to set up operations in Benguela Province to participate in food distribution to the starving population in the affected zones.

Manuel Francisco added that the provincial government continues striving to find ways to prevent future drought situations. He made special reference to the identification of agricultural production projects with irrigation by motorized pumps.

However, he showed concern about the lack of financing for the execution of small programs connected with water distribution and food production, although he had announced that UNICEF will make available \$348,000 to support the productive reintegration of 10,000 families in the municipalities of Ganda, Cubal, and Baia-Farta.

An unspecified quantity of agricultural tools and 200 tons of millet seed will soon be donated by Catholic Relief Services and an English non-governmental organization to support agricultural programs involving drought victims.

The Benguela adjunct commissioner also stated that the local government is contacting the Directorate of New and Renewable Energy Resources for the purpose of obtaining support for a program of water pumps for Benguela and Baia Farta.

It is to be noted that in the meeting an analysis was made of conditions affecting the distribution of 3,425 tons of

food, out of a total of 6,540 tons that the World Food Program [WFP] will donate to Angola next August for drought victims.

According to the meeting's conclusions, the distribution of that food should benefit those persons affected by the drought and not the entire population of the province; with priority given, in this case, to those from the municipalities of Caimbambo, Cubal, and Ganda.

The Secretary of State for Social Affairs, in collaboration with the non-governmental and religious organizations in the province, as well as business organizations, will be responsible for ensuring that help arrives for the victims, and they can count on the collaboration of the national army as well.

Benguela, it is emphasized, has road transport capacity of only about 300 km, which could constitute an obstacle to the speed required for the WFP's assistance.

Botswana

Masire, Swazi King Address Banquet 21 Aug
MB2208131990 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0510 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] The president, Dr. Quett Masire, has said that it is an important milestone in the history of Botswana and Swaziland relations that a king of Swaziland has ever set foot in this country.

He was speaking at a state banquet last night in honor of the visiting king of Swaziland, King Mswati III. Dr. Masire said the visit will go a long way in cementing further the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He attributed the post-independence developments of the prehistoric bonds between the two countries to the late president, Sir Seretse Khama, and the late Swazi king, Sobhuza II.

Dr. Masire said the two leaders shared the wisdom and foresight to cultivate and nurture the existing good relations between their two countries. He said the late King Sobhuza will always be remembered for his uniting efforts to bring the two countries and people together and to promote peace in southern Africa as a whole.

The president observed that during the king's visit he will not only participate in the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] 10th anniversary celebrations but he will also be visiting some places of interest outside Gaborone.

Dr. Masire said he would like King Mswati to form some impression of what the government has been trying to do to develop the country with the limited resources at its disposal.

In response, King Mswati said he and his delegation have been impressed by the reception Botswana gave them on arrival at Sir Seretse Airport. He said the welcome was genuine and affectionate, and created a

memorable first impression of what will certainly be a memorable visit. He said the intention of the visit was to build upon the foundation of friendship and cooperation between the two nations laid down by the late president, Sir Seretse Khama, and King Sobhuza II of Swaziland. King Mswati said he was proud to be in a position to strengthen the [word indistinct] further.

He said Dr. Masire's visit to Swaziland in April showed the depth of his commitment and the continuation of the close ties between the two nations. He said the Royal Order of King Sobhuza to Dr. Masire was Swaziland's mark of respect for a true and valued friend.

King Mswati wished Dr. Masire the greatest success in this week's SADCC 10th anniversary celebrations and said he was looking forward to taking part in them.

Today the Swazi king visited [word indistinct] in Selebi-Phikwe and [word indistinct] industrial projects, including the BCL [expansion not known] (?mine.)

*** Botswana Group Repatriated From Namibia**
90AF0537B Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English
18 Jul 90 p 1

[Article by Olekanye Paul]

[Text] About 42 Botswana who went to Namibia to seek employment during South African rule were on Friday repatriated to Shakawe in the Okavango sub-district.

These Botswana, who are mostly men, arrived at Shakawe on Friday evening from Omega, a settlement in Namibia.

Welcoming the nationals, the Shakawe Chief's Representative Mr Kanyetu Lekgoa assured them that they are now Botswana like any other citizens and must respect the laws of this country.

Mr Lekgoa encouraged them to send their children to school and informed them about free education.

Also addressing the nationals, was the Okavango District Officer, Ms Keorapetse Boepetswe, who warned them against crossing the border at ungazetted points as it is illegal. She stressed that they must apply for passports which will enable them to visit their friends whenever they wish.

She urged the nationals to register for "O Mang" so that they can be identified as Botswana.

Their representative, Mr Simon Mohende thanked the Botswana government for having repatriated them and called on others to work cooperatively with residents in their respective settlements.

The nationals, all from the Okavango sub-district, were on Friday, transported to their respective villages and settlements such as Shakawe, Kauxwi and Ngarange.

During the repatriation from Omega, the Botswana government was represented by the Under Secretary in the Office of the President, Mr Senwelo Modimakwane, Maun Officer Commanding Senior Superintendent Lesego Phorano, District Officer for Okavango, Ms Boepetswe and other government officials.

According to Mr Modimakwane most of these Batswana crossed to Namibia in the 1980s in search of employment and settled there.

After the independence of Namibia, the Windhoek government informed the government of Botswana about the presence of Batswana in Namibia and their wish to return home.

Arrangements were made between the two governments to repatriate them as soon as possible.

Mr Modimakwane said earlier this year, an eight-man delegation led by the Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President, Mr Phillip Matsetse went to Namibia to prepare for their return.

Comoros

Foreign Ministry Reports Failed Coup Attempt

AB2208192490 Paris AFP in English 1538 GMT
22 Aug 90

[Text] Paris, Aug 22 (AFP)—A coup was foiled in the Comoros last Saturday [18 Aug] night, the islands' Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

A supporter of Mohamed Taki, an unsuccessful candidate in presidential elections last March, had been found with coded documents listing targets which included the military camp at Itsounzou, the radio station, the French Embassy and French interests in general, the ministry said. The aim was to destabilize the army by making French forces leave and bring about the resignation of President Said Djohar, it said.

Two islanders were arrested when security forces intercepted a vehicle, but a European with them escaped, the ministry said. Its statement was sent to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE'S head office here, where the Comoran Embassy authenticated the text. Informed sources in the Indian Ocean islands, formerly a French colony, said the European was a mercenary known as Sterck who had arrived about a week ago on the main island of Grande Comore where the capital Moroni is situated. He had stayed at the home of a Comoran, which had attracted the attention of the police, the sources said.

The police moved in as the mercenary and two islanders were driving off, arresting the Comorans. But the European got away despite being shot at, the sources contacted from the Kenyan capital Nairobi said. Mr. Taki, who heads the opposition National Union for Democracy in the Comoros, has always contested the result of

the March 11 poll, where he got 44.98 per cent of the vote to Mr. Djohar's 55.02 per cent in a second round of voting. The first round in February was annulled because of widespread fraud, and when it was re-run early in March, Mr. Taki had a slight lead.

In April he staged a demonstration outside the radio station which drew 700 to 800 people. A woman was wounded when a policeman opened fire. The authorities said the demonstrators intended to take over the radio, and Mr. Djohar alleged a recording announcing a coup had been prepared. In Nairobi a few days later, he accused Mr. Taki of trying to destabilize the government "in order to prove himself with his creditors" overseas. European mercenaries headed by Frenchman Bob Denard virtually ran the islands from 1978 until last December, when France and South Africa forced them out after the assassination, probably by some mercenaries, of President Ahmed Abdallah.

Mozambique

Chissano Expresses Hope for Peaceful Elections

MB2208192090 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1746 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Excerpt] President Joaquim Alberto Chissano has expressed the belief that elections in Mozambique will be held in a climate of peace. The Mozambican head of state said that should the current atmosphere in direct talks with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] continue to prevail, obstacles will be less difficult to overcome.

However, President Joaquim Chissano emphasized that Renamo is not happy about the fact that proposals for change should have been introduced with the people's participation. Renamo believes change should be the outcome of direct talks instead of popular proposals.

The Mozambican head of state said this when he received representatives of the African regional federations of journalists from Southern, West, and East Africa. He received the team of journalists at his office in Maputo this evening. [passage omitted]

Zimbabwe

* President Outlines Views on One-Party State

90AF0539A Harare THE HERALD
in English 13 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] The Zanu (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front] Central Committee will devote a session to debate the issue of a one-party state and if there is a substantial opinion that the present party policy needs revision, then it will be referred to the party congress, President Mugabe said yesterday.

He was speaking at a Press conference in Harare, a day after his return from the OAU [Organization of African

Unity] summit in Addis Ababa and his preceding State visits to Tanzania and Uganda.

The President stressed his own belief that a one-party state was democratic and that the idea was not a "Mugabe idea" but a principle enshrined in the Unity Accord of December 1987 and the Zanu (PF) constitution.

But the Central Committee would have a special debate and should there be substantial opinion in favour of change, the party congress would consider the matter. But he did not think congress would change the existing policy as most "look askance at two-party systems."

He divided opposition in the party to the one-party system between "political cowards" who backtracked after meeting resistance and those who genuinely believed a multi-party system would be better.

President Mugabe said that the unity agreement signed between PF-Zapu [Patriotic Front-Zimbabwe African People's Union] and Zanu (PF) at State House on 22 December 1987 stated in article six that "we shall seek to establish a one-party state." Section 13 of article two of the constitution of Zanu (PF) adopted at the national people's congress in December last year said the same.

"So first and foremost it is the policy of the party. It is the principle, one of the 11 principles, on which Zanu and Zapu agreed.

"I personally," the President said, "believe also in a one-party state democratic system." Referring to the question, which noted there was discussion going on about democracy, Cde Mugabe said: "The discussion going on is about democracy and a one-party state is not undemocratic.

"It depends on how it is established and, as I have said earlier, the fact that you have two, three parties does not mean you are necessarily democratic. The other two parties can be mini-parties and can be denied room for operation. On the face of it you have the appearance of democracy, but in actual practice no democracy is yielded by this system.

"So it depends on, firstly, how your constitution tries to promote a democratic order. Does it give abundant power to the people in terms of their right to vote, to decide on issues that matter?"

The first such issue was whether people could vote for a one-party system or a multi-party system. The second was whether, in the chosen political order, they had the right to change their leaders and what was the nature of that right.

"Can they change their leaders as they wish? Can they also, if they have chosen a one-party state, change to any other system, abolish a one-party state and create a multi-party system? Now if they have chosen a multi-party system can they go to a one-party state as they wish? Further than that, can they abolish political parties

altogether and have a political order which recognises no parties, which in my opinion would be chaotic?... So it depends on what the people have finally.

"I believe that the manner we have begun here should be the manner that should guide us in building the oneness of our society," said Cde Mugabe.

People should give Zanu (PF) credit that it did not, in 1980, choose to rule alone as it could have done.

"A multi-party system is a vicious system, as I have said. If you win you do not consider the others who have lost at all, although they may have some members in Parliament. You say: 'They have lost. Only the party which has won must be in the Government'," said Cde Mugabe.

Because of its belief in a single society, Zanu (PF) had invited PF-Zapu and some whites into Government in 1980 and even after the unity accord had incorporated whites not necessarily members of the ruling party.

Expanding, in response to another question, on his recent attack on members of the Zanu (PF) Central Committee unwilling to implement party principles, Cde Mugabe said that there tended to be some Central Committee members with an "attitude of indifference to the decision of congress and principles of the party, especially this principle."

"In some cases persons (were) expressing the view that this was a Mugabe idea. It is the position of the party. If it is to be changed then the party must change it.

"You also get cowards, political cowards, in the party. When certain circles say certain things they get intimidated. This was the case even when we fought our revolution. You had what we call backtrackers and renegades, people who, at the least sign of resistance to their own ideas, would back down.

"Now if you are principled and you stand on the basis of the principles in which you believe, you do not back down. You go on the basis that you have the support of the people as a whole.

"In Harare here, you have various viewpoints. In fact, this is where the revolution was fought least and so minds here are not as strengthened in our revolution as minds of peasants," said the President.

"You get, of course, an area which also encompasses various viewpoints. So you get negative expressions. You might also have the viewpoint expressed by others who believe genuinely that a multi-party state is the best course for the country."

The debate was on and, although no date was set, there would be a special session of the Central Committee to debate the issue. In the party's Central Committee there were some who seemed to be "growing cold feet" and others who appeared "to be persuaded by views they read in the Press that a one-party state is not the right thing."

If people were revising their policies then these had to come to the party, said Cde Mugabe. His views were the views expressed in the unity accord and the party constitution. The party's national people's congress had been held in December, "so you get stunned when some people, soon after the congress, want to back down."

"Eventually, whatever viewpoint we express, if there is a substantial opinion that the matter must be reconsidered we will go back to congress. I don't think congress will change its viewpoint because the people, by and large, look askance at two-party systems."

The Government was to reconsider whether civil servants should continue to participate openly in politics.

Answering a question on the controversy that arose recently when the Senior Minister for Political Affairs, Cde Didymus Mutasa, said civil servants who participate in politics and oppose Government policy should resign, President Mugabe said this was not yet Government policy.

"What happens in multi-party systems in Europe is that civil servants cannot take part in politics openly. But we have said civil servants are free to take part in politics and taking part in politics (sometimes) means denouncing the policies which they are supposed to implement.

"It's an invidious situation and one would have expected that such a civil servant resigns on his own.

"But perhaps the best thing is that we rule that civil servants should not participate in politics, and then they are safe. We will look at it and try to regularise it," he said.

The hostility that civil servants got when they stood for election and lost was understandable. It was better for a person to resign and take part in politics than to continue to work for a government one did not support.

"You can't have it both ways. You are disagreeing with the Government and you want the same Government to provide a job for you. Aiwazve, hazvingabvumirwe zvakadaro," he said.

* Public Sector Pay Increases Announced

90AF0539D Harare THE HERALD in English
11 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] Public servants and members of the uniformed services will receive pay increases of 15.1 percent to 20 percent, local authority staff rises between 15.1 and 17.12 percent and private sector workers, depending on industry, 11 percent to 25 percent as a result of the collective bargaining now drawing to a close.

The increases are effective from 1 July and are the result of a process set in motion by the Government in May. Lower paid workers will receive higher percentage increases than the better paid.

Reporting to Parliament yesterday, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde John Nkomo, said the collective bargaining had "proceeded at an admirable pace."

Many agreements had been reached although a few remained to be finalised. "No deadlocks have been encountered yet."

In the absence of machinery for collective bargaining in the public service, the Public Service Commission was given the employer's responsibility for negotiating with the representative bodies of the public servants.

Increases recommended for the Public Service, Defence Forces, the police and the Prison Service ranged from 15.1 percent at the top of 20 percent at the bottom.

"In arriving at this decision," said Cde Nkomo, "Government took into account the fact that significant salary and benefit differentials continue to exist between the private and public sectors which are unfavourable to the latter."

The brain drain of key professional and technical public servants continued and expatriates bridging the gap resulted in economic disadvantages.

"It should be made clear, however, that these increase are not aimed at equating salaries in the private and public sectors, but at making public sector salaries more competitive and compensating for loss of purchasing power as a result of inflation." Efforts would continue to be made to improve public service conditions.

The collective bargaining machinery of employment boards and councils for parastatals and local authorities was resuscitated.

Local authorities will get increases ranging from 15.1 percent at the top of 17.12 percent at the bottom for staff in designated posts. Increases for other employees will be agreed in negotiations between the councils and the union.

Increases for designated posts in parastatals were still being worked out but should be ready for ministry approval soon.

On the private sector, Cde Nkomo said: "It is exciting and indeed pleasing to note the enthusiasm with which collective bargaining has been pursued between unions and employment councils and boards.

"It speaks volumes about the maturity of both parties and the efficacy of the collective bargaining machinery if pursued in its true spirit."

Up to yesterday, the ministry had received four agreements from national employment councils, awarding increases ranging from 12 percent at the top to 25 percent at the bottom. Out of 52 employment boards, 45 had finished negotiations. The lowest percentage

increase was 11 percent and on the average, the highest was 20 percent. He gave no breakdown of figures for each industry.

While collective bargaining machinery existed in the private, parastatal and local authority sectors, there was no such machinery in the public sector. This was unsatisfactory, said the minister.

The Government was working with the Public Service Association and other bodies to examine possibilities of setting up such machinery for public servants.

"We in Government are convinced that it is through collective bargaining that some long-lasting solutions to the improvement of conditions of service in all sectors will be made. Collective bargaining will also provide for the speedy settlement of disputes and the implementation of agreements."

Everything was being done by the ministry to harmonise labour laws to establish common standards in the administration of all labour, both in the private and public sectors.

Free collective bargaining required mutual respect and was only meaningful if employers wanted workers to have a living wage and sought harmonious working conditions to raise productivity and the quality of life.

Workers had to guard against inflationary pay demands and should heed the need to reinvest some profits for growth and new jobs.

"Wage and salary settlements and collective bargaining in 1990 and beyond must...be guided by the desire to ensure a reasonably comfortable life for workers on the one hand and promotion of economic growth and employment generation on the other."

* Japan To Build Dams, Update Transmitters

90AF0538C Harare THE HERALD in English
11 Jul 90 p 3

[Text] Zimbabwe and Japan yesterday signed two agreements valued at nearly \$22 million.

The agreements, signed by the Japanese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Ken Ikebe, and the Secretary for Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Elisha

Mushayakarara, were for the construction of two medium-sized dams in Masvingo province and rehabilitation of ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] transmitters.

Valued at \$16.2 million, the agreement should see the construction of Musevarema and Magudu dams in Masvingo. This is the second phase of a four-phase project involving the construction of six dams in the province.

"Masvingo province lies in Natural Regions III, IV and V, which are characterised by erratic rainfall and fairly severe mid-season dry spells. The prerequisites to the successful agricultural development of such low productive communal lands is water development and its effective and efficient use.

"In this regard and as a consequence, construction of medium-sized dams is indispensable to the inhabitants of communal lands," said Cde Mushayakarara.

Responding, Mr Ikebe said: "both projects have and will, during the course of their implementation, demand close co-operation between the people of Japan and Zimbabwe and thus result in a growing understanding and respect between the two."

It was estimated that some 2,400 farm households would benefit by an approximate 60 percent increase in their incomes as a result of an estimated 2,500 tones a year increase in crop production achieved through the introduction of modern irrigation methods, he said.

About 11,500 domestic animals were also expected to have access to water from the proposed reservoirs.

The grant of \$5.6 million for the ZBC transmitter rehabilitation is to be for the procurement of equipment for the rehabilitation of the Harare station transmitter system.

This would involve the replacement of transmitters, measuring equipment, installation materials and spare parts for the reinforcement of the nationwide network.

"The existing equipment is 15 years old and, as a result of chronic shortage of spare parts, viewers have occasionally suffered from suspension of broadcasting services owing to persistent transmitter breakdowns," said Cde Mushayakarara.

The Gambia

NPFL Representatives Hold News Conference

AB2308095690 Dakar PANA in English 0839 GMT
23 Aug 90

[Text] Dakar, 23 Aug. (PANA)—ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] foreign ministers and representatives of the main Liberian rebel movement, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) Wednesday [22 Aug] failed to reach a cease-fire agreement that would have brought a lull in the three-sided Liberian war and permitted the landing of an ECOWAS peacekeeping force in the country, Radio Gambia, monitored in Dakar reported Thursday.

The radio said the Front's representatives, Tom Woewiyu, Ernest Eastman and James Supuwood, said in a press conference in Banjul Wednesday that the Front would oppose the cease-fire monitoring force, if it landed in Liberia.

The force, known as ECOMOG, comprises soldiers from Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Four of the five contingents left their assembly point in Freetown for Liberia Wednesday, by sea.

The Front's representatives said they made several proposals to the ECOWAS Mediation Committee which has been trying to find a solution to the Liberian war. They proposed the dispatching of an ECOWAS civilian team to Liberia to assess the need for the force before its deployment and that all warring factions should meet and sign a renewable 10-day truce. The Front's representatives objected to the inclusion of Guinea in the force, arguing that Cote d'Ivoire which is also affected by the fighting in Liberia, was not included.

Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone are currently hosting an estimated 400,000 Liberian war refugees. Guinea was the first country to publicly state that it would take military action, if an ECOWAS solution was not forthcoming to save its citizens who were being killed in the conflict.

Officials Show Surprise at Taylor's 'Threat'

AB2208183090 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 22 Aug 90

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Troops from five West African countries have delayed their departure for Liberia as the latest talks continue aimed at a cease-fire between rebel groups and the government of President Samuel Doe. The meeting is taking place in The Gambian capital, Banjul, between the Economic Community of West African States which set up the peacekeeping force and the Liberian rebel group headed by Mr. Charles Taylor.

The talks have been described as constructive, but officials at Banjul expressed surprise at a threat by Mr.

Taylor that for every Liberian killed when the peace-keeping force arrives, his troops would kill a West African national in Liberia. Officials in Banjul said the statement did not coincide with the attitude of Mr. Taylor's delegation at the peace talks.

Ivory Coast

Angola Protests Pro-UNITA 'Propaganda'

AB2208125490 Dakar PANA in French 1059 GMT
19 Aug 90

[Text] Abidjan, 19 Aug (ANGOP/PANA)—Mr. Antonio Fuka, charge d'affaires at the Angolan Embassy in Ivory Coast, protested the publication of sensational reporting in favor of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to Mr. Tao Issiaka, adviser to the Ivorian minister of communications. A press release of the Angolan Embassy in that country mentions the publication by the Ivorian daily FRATERNITE MATIN in its Thursday [22 Aug] edition of a pro-UNITA article written from southern Angola by two [as received] Ivorian journalists.

FRATERNITE MATIN's reportage says in substance that UNITA has deliberately been occupying "a third of the vast Angolan territory" and that the city of Mavinga, transformed into an arsenal by the that movement, was worth visiting by the two journalists on their way back from Jamba, the headquarters of UNITA.

Mr. Antonio Fuka in his release notes the good relations between Angola and Ivory Coast and deplores the fact that this propaganda is coming at the very moment when efforts are being made to sign a cease-fire between the Angolan Government and that movement.

The Angolan diplomat recalls that his embassy had extended an invitation to journalists of the Ivorian radio, television, and press to visit Angola, but there has not been any reply. Rather, he pointed out, many Ivorian journalists have gone to Jamba without the knowledge of the Angolan authorities, who have however opened a diplomatic mission in Abidjan.

Church Leader Warns on Political Use of Visit

AB2208134690 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 16 Aug 90 p 3

[By Leon Francis Lebry]

[Text] Yesterday, a large number of Christians gathered at the foot of the Virgin Mary statue at the Marial Sanctuary. Like every year, this was the solemn occasion to worship her and, above all, to glorify God for realizing his plan: having her give birth to Jesus, the savior of the world.

Christians have always celebrated the entry of Mary in God's grace, though Pope Pius XII consecrated the word "Assumption" only 40 years ago.

Nonetheless, the queen of martyrs, virgins, and the church, the consoler of the poor has always been glorified in Heaven and on Earth.

Monsignor Paul Dacoury-Tabley, who said the eucharist, told Christians in Ivory Coast to unite with all others in the world who worship Mary. It was still in her that his eminence, Cardinal Bernard Yago, the auxiliary bishop of Abidjan, asked the Ivorian people to find faith and hope that will soon be brought in here by Pope John Paul II.

We are waiting for him with extreme impatience and, as the days go by, we must agree that the holy father will be coming in hard times at various levels.

However, like a good shepherd who cannot leave his somewhat confused herd, he will, on the contrary, be coming to warm up hearts, bring Ivorians together, and carry a paternal message.

Questions and Interpretations

Therefore the pope's visit on 9 and 10 September is an honor, a grace. The holy father will also be coming, it is true, to preside over the first stage of deliberations of the committee of bishops in charge of preparing the African synod of 1993.

But above all, Ivorians will see the head of the Catholic Church go to Yamoussoukro to consecrate the future basilica Notre Dame de la Paix.

Cardinal Bernard Yago was the first to understand the meaning of this visit. He acknowledged that "everybody knows that this imposing work was offered by the Ivorian head of state to the head of the Catholic Church." He recalled that "everybody was aware of the questions and interpretations prompted by the sight of this building. However, the responsibility to come here was taken by the holy father himself, who had all the information on the impact of his visit and the consecration."

Thus, the pope will be coming in spite of all this; consequently, Cardinal Yago asked everyone to provide a "suitable" welcome to the successor of Peter in line with our traditional hospitality and make sure that our festive mood prevails over more personal, partisan, and political feelings. Besides, the hierarchical head of the Ivory Coast's Catholic Church was aware that "unfortunately, circumstances are such that today the possibility of using this pontifical visit for political purposes is real."

Thus, seizing the opportunity of the celebration of Mary which brought many faithful together at the Marial Sanctuary, he asked that the mission of the holy father be respected in its significance, which is primarily a religious one. "So that nobody assumes the right to use it and interpret it in one way or the other."

A Primarily Religious Visit

Above all, he had wanted it to be rather a source of light, strength, and peace. The cardinal was convinced that this visit "will leave a deep mark in our hearts and revive

our courage and hope for better days ahead." Pope John Paul II will be coming here for the third time in 10 years. He will not be coming to compound our social and political problems. He will be coming because he hopes that his presence will be the proof of Christ, the symbol of hope and courage in the face of hardship. Therefore, prayers and penitence will be a way to prepare a good welcome for the sovereign pontiff. This is the only meaning to give to the visit of the head of the universal Catholic Church.

Liberia

NPFL Wants Civilian Group for Cease-Fire

AB2208170690 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 22 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Well, if Charles Taylor's doubt about the ECOMOG force is keeping the soldiers rooted in Sierra Leone, at least the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] is still talking to the mediation committee in Banjul. From there, Babacar Gueye telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer report] According to reliable sources here in Banjul, the main sticking point is that Charles Taylor's NPFL is continuing to refuse to allow the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] force to come to Monrovia. The force commander, General Quainoo, has to have a moral dilemma about fighting his way into Monrovia, given the damage to life and property that would inevitably result from such an exercise.

However, the NPFL delegation is prepared to have a cease-fire in principle. Such a cease-fire, the rebels say, could last for an initial period of 10 days and be renewable. Taylor's delegation is said to be insisting that rather than send a military force to police the cease-fire, ECOWAS should send a civilian group to demarcate cease-fire lines and supervise the setting up of an interim government. The ECOWAS mediation committee in Banjul is reported to have countered this proposal with the idea of a joint military and civilian group to be sent to Liberia.

However, Taylor's men have not yet accepted this counter proposal. Taylor's group also wants general elections to take place six months after the installation of an interim government and not after a year as has been proposed by the mediation committee. [end recording]

Attempt Reportedly Made on Johnson's Life

AB2208171490 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 22 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Well, this afternoon, we received a call from a spokesman for the third group in the Liberian conflict,

Prince Johnson's rebels. They have welcomed the proposed ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping force and they have even recently signed a cease-fire deal with Samuel Doe. Well, Robin White took the call. Here is his report.

[Begin White recording] (Robert Desale), Prince Johnson's spokesman, had called to speak about trouble within [word indistinct] and ranks. The spokesman said that an attempt had been made on Prince Johnson's life yesterday. The attempt was made by one of his own men, Colonel Larry Bose. The attempt had failed and consequently, Bose was executed by Prince Johnson. I asked the spokesman what Colonel Bose had against Prince Johnson. He said the problem was the cease-fire agreement negotiated between Prince Johnson and President Doe. I asked [words indistinct] there was a split in Prince Johnson's ranks. He said that there was no split and he insisted that the informal agreement with Doe did not mean that Doe was not still the enemy. He said they had agreed to a cease-fire because Doe had promised to step down.

The spokesman said that Prince Johnson's forces control the port area where ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces would eventually land and that they were ready to welcome them. They have even made welcoming banners. The spokesman said that Monrovia had been quiet for some time now. The last engagement, he said, had been between Johnson's and Taylor's forces when Taylor launched an assault on Johnson's positions some 24 hours ago. [end recording]

Woewiyu Interviewed on ECOMOG, Banjul Talks
AB2308075990 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 23 Aug 90

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Well now, to Liberia and for the latest on the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping effort, here is Fred Dumph.

After reports yesterday that the talks in the Gambian capital, Banjul, between delegations from ECOWAS and Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebel group might be reaching a successful agreement on ceasefire arrangements in Liberia, the NPFL made it clear at a press conference last night that any optimism had been premature. The NPFL's spokesman confirmed the group's continued opposition to any military intervention by ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], the ECOWAS peacekeeping force. They said that troops loyal to Charles Taylor would fight to the last if ECOMOG forces landed in Liberia. On the line to Banjul, I asked Tom Woewiyu, the leader of the NPFL delegation, why the talks had once again ended without positive results.

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] We came to Banjul this time with a proposal that a cease-fire agreement could be reached provided the other parties will come to the table or they will send their representatives to a peace table and

sign an agreement. They have not been prepared to go along with this particular settlement and the meeting ended with no understanding as to where we go from here.

[Dumph] At the press conference, you said that your forces, the NPFL, would fight ECOMOG to the last drop. Does this not necessarily continue the bloodshed?

[Woewiyu] Whether it will continue the bloodshed if someone sent ECOMOG in there, we are not in the position, we are not in the position, we do not have any countries supporting us with arms to fight such a force, if that is what they wanted to do. But we know that we have the will power and we have the spirit to protect our national integrity and sovereignty. And if ECOWAS is indeed dedicated to peace, then I don't think they will be the first to come in there and shoot at us.

[Dumph] Now, at the press conference, you said that you had certain suspicions about the Guinean forces. Is this correct?

[Woewiyu] Oh, yes, it is. It is correct that even if we didn't have suspicion, if we didn't know that they are, indeed, involved, they have been sending troops and other forces to support and to bolster the Doe army, if that was not the only problem, the other problem is that the same tribes in Guinea are the same tribes in Liberia. So that when you have a problem between the Mandingos and the Manos and the Gios and the Mandingos are in Guinea and they are in Liberia, then that particular country cannot serve as a referee.

[Dumph] There is some concern about the position of Nigerian citizens and other West African citizens who are in NPFL-held territory in Liberia. If ECOMOG were to land and were to engage in fighting with the NPFL forces, what would happen to the Nigerian citizens and the other West Africans?

[Woewiyu] Everybody in Liberia at this time is under our protection and we will continue to protect them. If Nigeria decides to sit on the ocean and throw bombs in Liberia, then Nigeria should know that those explosions will affect Nigerians and Liberians all the same. I don't think Nigeria is going to do this but I am saying again the effort of the people in ECOWAS, I think is a genuine effort to try to find a solution but the solution that they have designed is the wrong one and I am sure that they are going to go back to the drawing board and try to find something better than to send in armed troops.

[Dumph] There are reports coming in that ECOMOG may have sailed from Freetown. If, indeed, they arrive outside Monrovia, what do you predict will happen?

[Woewiyu] If they arrive in Monrovia or any part of Liberian soil, definitely we will hear about it because they will be sorry then. [end recording]

Peacekeeping Force Expected To Land 23 Aug
AB2308083290 London BBC World Service in English
0800 GMT 23 Aug 90

[From the "World News" program]

[Text] Troops of the West African Peacekeeping Force for Liberia are expected to land in the capital, Monrovia later today, to try to enforce a cease-fire in the fighting there. The troops, arriving by sea from Sierra Leone, are expected to come ashore in an area of Monrovia controlled by the breakaway rebel faction of Mr. Prince Johnson, who has welcomed their intervention. But the other rebel group led by Mr. Charles Taylor, has threatened to fight to prevent the West African force playing any part in the Liberian conflict. The force is made up of almost 4,000 troops from five countries.

Nigeria

Call for 'Reason Rather Than Rancor' in the Gulf
AB2208142790 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Yemi Awojuola commentary]

[Text] The invasion of Kuwait by Iraq two weeks ago left no one in doubt as to what reactions would be in international circles. Most countries of the world condemned in unambiguous terms Saddam Husayn's act of brazen aggression against a peaceful neighbor who poses no security threat whatsoever. And since then, with every passing day, the Armed Forces of Iraq on one side and that of the United States and her allies on the other have walked closer to confrontation. But neither seem to know just how far it would have to go before the end of this encounter. But one would like to know what was it that mitigated the invasion in the first place. After all, it is barely two years since Iraq emerged from a war with Iran, a conflict which has cost the Iraqi Government over \$112 billion and a loss of over 120,000 soldiers.

Political analysts, however, believe that the invasion is merely a diversionary tactic to head off the growing discontent among the Iraqi population. Iraq's huge external debt, which escalated during the eight-year war with Iran, has made the standard of living drop to an unprecedented low level. This must have been a source of worry for its leader. Justifying the invasion, the Iraqi leader accused Kuwait of masterminding a plot with the United Arab Emirates to flood the international market with crude oil even above OPEC's (?specifications). He also (?pointed to) Kuwait's initiative to drill oil from a disputed border area with Iraq.

To the Iraqi leader, these amounted to an affront by Kuwait and a blatant disregard of a superior state which, as it were, cannot go unpunished. Kuwait, it must be emphasized, is a sovereign state which has existed for more than 40 years. From what has happened so far, it is

quite clear that most of the world does not agree with Iraq on this self-appointed role of a (?master).

Though the condemnation of this role had been almost universal, the country that has been most vehement has been the United States. This is why its President, Mr. George Bush, has (?referred) to one of the United Nations' instruments which guarantees the maintenance of peace and respect for international law. It is on the basis of this that the UN Security Council voted last week without dissent for tough economic sanctions mandatory for all UN members. By their application, it hoped that Iraq would release Kuwait from its grip. But contrary to expectations, the Iraqi president, rather than agree to pull out his troops, announced a merger of Kuwait with Iraq and charged that he and his countrymen would rather die than being humiliated out of Kuwait.

Although the Arabs would have preferred a home-based solution to the conflict, the involvement of European powers, especially the Americans, has been inevitable. United States' active involvement is based in part on its military alliance treaties with both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. And to America's allies, the two countries remain a veritable source of a greater percentage of their energy supplies. The issues involved have been political as they have been economic. It has been said time and again that the countries of the world are interdependent. This is the point both the Arabs in the East and the Europeans in the West should reflect upon. While the Arabs most certainly require the expert services of the Europeans in their oil fields, the Westerners heavily cannot do without the fuel energy supplied by the Arabs for their ever-growing industries.

Should the present tension explode into a full-scale war, Iraq's economy could go into shambles since it derives about 95 percent of its exports from crude oil. Besides, it lacks industrial or agricultural base necessary to achieve any significant degree of self-sufficiency. Her reliance on food imports from North America, Europe, and Australia would come to naught.

For the Americans and the European allies, the handwriting on the wall is quite clear. The Iraqis are in no mood to accept coercion of any kind or behave honorably if they are rounded up. At the moment, Iraq and Kuwait have tens of thousands of foreigners comprising 5,000 British, 3,500 Americans, and about 8,000 Soviets. Already, the Iraqi leader has called out on the British and the American nationals to gather in a designated place. What might follow is anybody's guess.

Western allies and Americans, in particular, need to reexamine the whole affair. If they are willing today, will they be ready tomorrow to tolerate flag-draped coffins returning to their countries for weeks on end. Iraq is neither Grenada or Panama. The implications for both sides and, indeed, the entire world could even be much more than this. This is why it is important to allow reason rather than rancor to prevail.

Government Against OPEC Increasing Quota

AB2208120390 Paris AFP in French 1540 GMT
21 Aug 90

[Text] Lagos, 21 August (AFP)—Any OPEC meeting convened solely to increase production quotas would be "very immoral", an authorized source of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation told AFP on Tuesday [21 Aug]. The Nigerian military government will support any OPEC meeting organized to examine the restoration of sovereignty of an OPEC member that was violated by another member on 2 August, the same source reported, in an allusion to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

"It is sad and surprising to note that certain OPEC nations are more interested in dividing up the 4.6 million barrels per day of the two members in question than to examine the problem of the unjustified invasion of this country", the official added.

At the right moment, Nigeria will ask for an increase in its OPEC production quota, but does not want to be seen as an "opportunist," continued the official. Nigeria is against any unilateral decision by any OPEC member transgressing the accord reached in Geneva last month by members of the organization, the official concluded.

Sierra Leone**'Reliable Sources' Say Force Leaves Freetown**

AB2208193290 Paris AFP in French 1906 GMT
22 Aug 90

[Text] Freetown [no date as received]—The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) peacekeeping force left Freetown today at 2000 local time (1900 GMT) for Liberia by sea, it has been noted on the spot. The ECOWAS troops, composed of Ghanaians, Nigerians, Sierra Leoneans, Guineans, and Gambians, hope to arrive in Liberia early tomorrow morning, reliable sources pointed out.

The leader of rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), Charles Taylor, has on several occasions rejected an ECOWAS military intervention whose principle has been accepted by President Samuel Doe and NPFL dissident Prince Johnson.

President Momoh Briefs Troops Going to Liberia

AB2208213690 Freetown Domestic Service
in English 2000 GMT 22 Aug 90

[Text] Contingents from Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, and The Gambia, which comprise the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force, left Freetown this evening for Liberia. Shortly before their departure at the Queen Elizabeth II Quay, President J.S. Momoh, who is also commander in chief of the Sierra Leone military forces, bid farewell to the officers and men of the peacekeeping force, urging them that in the discharge of their duties, they must be positive, neutral, and refrain from taking part in the conflict.

President Momoh however reminded them not to forget the three f's which in military technology signifies friendliness, fairness, and firmness. He described their mission as a noble and important assignment for which the eyes of the world will be focused upon them and hoped they will prove themselves equal to the task and return with flying colors.

The commander of ECOMOG, Lieutenant General A. Quainoo, presented his men and officers to President Major General Momoh, who was dressed in full military combat, urging them to demonstrate their high morale. The officers and men returned with special cheers for the president and gave him continued applause as he inspected the various units of the peacekeeping force.

On arrival earlier at the quay, President Momoh was received by force commander and minister of state, Major General M.S. Tarawalli.

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